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SPRINGTIME is the popular season for weddings, hence at this season our showroom—the popular gift centre—is filled with a large and extremely beautiful selection of exclusive and most suitable wedding gifts.

YOU WILL FIND a brilliant array of Cut Glass, an ever popular and most durable form of wedding present; Carver Rests, Salt Cellars, Cream and Sugar Sets, Decanters, Water Jugs, and hundreds of useful articles to decorate the Bride's table and remind the happy couple of you.

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47 and 49 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Ross' GARDEN SEEDS

In a few weeks, the gardens of Victoria will be filled with beautiful flowers and succulent vegetables—that is, if you BUY THE RIGHT SEEDS NOW. We Sell Them.

STEELE-BRIGGS', JAY'S, FERRY'S
At Bedrock Prices.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers. 111 Government Street.

For the Ladies

Who care to dress their feet well. Shiny leathers are the height of fashion.

PATENT COLT OXFORDS, Blucher and Sailor Tie Effects, from \$3.00 to \$5.00
PATENT COLT BOOTS, Blucher or Lace Effects, from \$3.50 to \$5.00

McCandless, Bros. & Cathcart

35 JOHNSON STREET.
"Your Shoes will be right if you get them here."

Reading Crackers

Huntley & Palmers Reading Crackers, per tin - - 35c
The most perfect form of cream cracker.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD.

PHONE 23. TRY THE OLD STORE. JOHNSON ST.

Direct from the Pearl of the Antipodes. NEW ZEALAND

PURE CLOVER HONEY, 2 LB. TINS 50c. EACH
We are introducing this fine line for the first time in Victoria: Be sure and secure a tin. Only a limited supply.

The West End Grocery Co.

'Phone 88 TRY US 42 Government Street

BRITAIN'S PROPOSALS IN REGARD TO ARMAMENT

Steps Will Be Taken to Bring Question Before Conference

DISCUSSION SHOULD HAVE EFFECT

Public Men Generally Inclined to Expect Little Result From the Meeting

London, April 13.—The delegates who will represent Great Britain at The Hague peace conference have been selected, and their names will be announced in a few days.

Considering the prominent part Britain will take in the conference, in view of her proposals for the reduction of the expenditure on armaments, there is little public interest shown here in the approaching meetings. This is largely due to the belief among public men that the discussions will have no result so far as the more important subjects are concerned, owing to the great divergency of opinion among the powers, and the decision of several governments to abstain from participating in the discussion of any articles of the Russian programme which they believe will not lead to useful results.

The same opinion is held to a certain extent in official circles here, but nevertheless the British delegates will be instructed to bring up the question of the reduction of expenditures on armaments. They will also broach the subject immediately after M. Nelidoff's opening address, in which the chief Russian delegate will explain the programme, if the subject is not included in that programme. Great Britain is taking this step not because of the belief that the powers will agree to reduce their armaments, but because she believes that the discussion will have a good moral effect among the people of the various countries. The British government, therefore, does not understand why Germany should dissent from the proposal to bring up the question, as to nullify it her delegates would simply have to vote against it.

MUTINY OF PRISONERS

Riga, Russia, April 13.—There was a serious mutiny in the local prison today. Thirty three inmates attacked and overcame the superintendent and wardens of the establishment. Troops were then summoned, and the conditions were such that they had to fire. Seven of the mutineers were killed and twelve were wounded. Nine soldiers sustained wounds during the affair, which lasted an hour. The superintendent of the prison was badly beaten.

CANADIAN PACIFIC IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Possibility of L'Etang Becoming Rival of St. John for Terminal Point

Montreal, April 13.—D. McNicoll, of the Canadian Pacific Railway was interviewed with reference to reports from New Brunswick that on a recent visit to that province he inspected the port of L'Etang, of which there has been some talk lately becoming a rival to St. John as the C. P. R. Atlantic terminal and winter port. Color has been lent to the rumor that the C. P. R. was interested in this place as a possible shipping port through the fact that a charter has been obtained to build a branch line there, and which the C. P. R. was popularly supposed to be behind.

Mr. McNicoll acknowledged that he had been to L'Etang and he added: "I may say that I was favorably impressed with the place." He gave it to be understood that the C. P. R. is now interested in a proposed railway to that place, whatever its future course in that may be.

GATHERING EVIDENCE

Developments Expected in Mrs. Perkins' Case.

Cayuga, Ont., April 13.—Startling developments are expected when Mrs. Perkins comes up for trial in a few

B.C.'s Natural Mineral Water

St. Alice

Mixes well with Wines and Spirits

FIRE AT DALHOUSIE.

Dalhousie, N. B., April 13.—The Restigouche Woodworking company's plant has been destroyed by fire.

FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 13.—An entire family, reported to consist of eight persons, was burned to death early today in a fire at Gunter, Texas.

AUTO. PARTY HURT.

Savannah, April 13.—A slight-seeing automobile, filled with tourists, was run down by a railroad engine here today. Several persons were hurt, some of them fatally.

DISTRESS IN CHINA.

Shanghai, April 13.—Telegrams received by the relief committee here today from additional famine districts reports that the distress is growing worse. Some of the sufferers are contending against fever or smallpox, in addition to lack of food. Many startling incidents are reported, such as a father knocking his head on the ground as a sign of thankfulness for the relief brought by a visitor, the man being too weak to rise.

GRAND JURY INDICTS HONDURAS LOTTERY MEN

Prominent Citizens of New Orleans and Other Cities to Be Arrested

New Orleans, April 13.—A surprise came to several prominent New Orleans citizens today from Mobile. The federal grand jury sitting in that city indicted for alleged conspiracy in violating the anti-lottery law, Albert Baldwin Sr., president of the New Orleans national bank; Chapman Hyams, capitalist; Frank T. Howard, receiver of the New Orleans water works and capitalist; David Henson Morris, Alfred Henson Morris. The information was communicated to this city today, and the accused were ordered to appear before United States Commissioner Chiappella and give bonds. The indictment grew out of a recent raid by the federal authorities on the Mobile office of the Honduras Lottery company. M. Baldwin is commodore of the Southern Yacht club and is one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of New Orleans.

Mobile, Ala., April 13.—The federal grand jury which has been in session since April 8, returned indictments today against twenty-four persons, some of them among the wealthiest men in New Orleans. In the lottery cases now being investigated. Those indicted to those given in the New Orleans report are: Gen. W. L. Cabell, Dallas, Tex.; Harry W. Henderson and W. C. Henderson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. X. Fitzpatrick, of Boston, Mass.; W. F. Johnson, of Cincinnati; F. I. Penac and Lewis S. Graham, of this city, who conducted the printing office where the lists were printed, and where the first raid was made; R. W. Thompson, of this city, forman of the printing office, Joseph J. Law, of Washington, D. C. The grand jury is still in session.

COMMISSIONER RESIGNS.

Washington, April 13.—John W. Yerkes, United States commissioner of international revenue, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the president. He leaves the services of the government to enter the practice of law.

ARRIVED IN LONDON.

London, April 13.—Premier Laurier and his party arrived in London this evening and were met at the railroad station by the Earl of Elgin, secretary for the colonies, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian high commissioner, and other officials.

CAN COME TO B. C.

Washington, April 13.—Under the regulations governing the entrance to the United States of Japanese laborers, there is no way of preventing the Japanese from Honolulu trans-shipping at San Francisco for British Columbia.

POWERFUL CRUISERS.

Invincible, Sister Ship to Indomitable, is Launched.

Newcastle, April 13.—The British armored cruiser Invincible was launched today from the Elswick shipyards. She is one of the trio of largest cruisers in the world, of which the first, the Indomitable, was launched on March 16th. Under the Admiralty order, the greatest secrecy was observed in the building in order to prevent any details regarding the new warship leaking out. Her dimensions are the same as those of the Indomitable. She is of 17,250 tons, is 530 feet long, exceeding the older armored cruisers by 50 feet, has turbine engines and is expected to attain the high speed of 25 knots an hour. The armament of these three cruisers includes eight 12-inch guns, almost equalling the main battery of the Dreadnought.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF CONSOLIDATED COMPANY

Big Mining and Smelting Concern Making Handsome Profits

DIVIDENDS AGGREGATE \$700,000

Production of Ore and Smelting Operations in the Kootenay and Boundary Districts

Rossland, April 13.—The usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada was declared on Friday, which is payable on May 1st. The dividend amounts to about \$120,000. This is the sixth dividend declared by the company, and up to date it has disbursed dividends aggregating over \$700,000.

Following are the shipments for the week: Centre Star, 1,350; Le Roi, 2,135; Le Roi Two, 355; White Bear, 35; White Bear (milled), 350. Total for week, 4,255, and for year to date, 71,493. At the Trail smelter the receipts of ore for the week were 4,790 tons.

The Week's Output.

Nelson, April 13.—Following are the ore shipments and smelter receipts in South Eastern British Columbia districts for past week and year to date in tons:

Shipments: East of Columbia River, week, 2,474; year, 32,264. Rossland, week, 4,204; year, 69,498. Boundary Falls week, 5,344; year, 49,303. Nelson, week, 138; year, 5,329; trail, week, 4,790; year, 67,423. Northport, week, 1,467; year, 19,588. Marysville, week, 600; year, 9,000. Total, week, 36,090; year, 369,655.

SMELTER RECEIPTS: Grand Forks, week, 17,840; year, 159,345; Greenwood, week, 5,911; year, 69,667. Boundary Falls week, 5,344; year, 49,303. Nelson, week, 138; year, 5,329; trail, week, 4,790; year, 67,423. Northport, week, 1,467; year, 19,588. Marysville, week, 600; year, 9,000. Total, week, 36,090; year, 369,655. NATIONALIST ELECTED. Dublin, April 13.—Sir Walter Nugent, Nationalist, has been elected without opposition to represent South Westmeath in parliament, in succession to Donald Sullivan, deceased. THE STORK EXPECTED SOON. Madrid, April 13.—The court doctors now remain permanently on duty at the palace in expectation of Queen Victoria's accouchement.

ANOTHER DERAILMENT ON CANADIAN PACIFIC

Part of Transcontinental Train Thrown From Track at Sand Point

Ottawa, April 13.—The west-bound Canadian Pacific transcontinental train jumped the track at Sand Point, 55 miles west of Ottawa, after 4 o'clock this morning, as the result of a broken rail. Three passengers in the tourist car, John McBride and Charles Burr of Montreal, and G. Belanger, address unknown, were badly cut and bruised, but beyond these three no one else was injured, although all the passengers were badly shaken up. The train was slowing up, coming into the station, which accounts for the comparatively small injury. The dining car and sleeper car did not leave the track. Wrecking crews from Ottawa and Chalk River were immediately rushed to the spot to clear the tracks.

The tendency of some English magistrates to dump criminals upon Canada will be repelled by the immigration service. Prompt deportation will take place in the event of any criminal being detected.

Mr. Lancaster hopes to defeat the railway companies even yet with regard to limiting the speed of trains. He is hopeful that the Senate will still accept the measure.

PEARY'S PLANS.

Portland, Maine, April 13.—Speaking of his forthcoming attempt to find the north pole, Commander Peary today said he expected to arrive among the ice fields by the middle of July. His equipment and crew, he said, would be practically the same as on his recently completed expedition. He will buy two hundred dogs when he arrives in Greenland. He anticipates that the trip might be made in about the same length of time as the 1905 trip, which required about sixteen months.

"In relation to my plans," said Commander Peary, "I shall follow almost to the letter those of my last trip. I guess it won't be necessary for me to go into details about those, as they are too well known. I shall go as far north as possible with the Roosevelt, and after securing the dogs from my Eskimo friends, I shall start over the big ice fields by sleds. While en route we will establish sub-supply stations or caches, to be used in case the provisions we carry should give out. The main source of supply will be the Roosevelt.

"I am confident that I will be successful in this search for the long

WONNIEG ARRESTS ON GAMBLING CHARGE

Offices of Stock and Grain Company Again Visited By Police

Winnipeg, April 13.—The room of the Canadian Stock and Grain Company were raided again this afternoon by the police department, and seven men were taken into custody upon the charge of keeping and frequenting a gaming house.

The men arrested are Geo. W. C. Wood, Dale A. Smith, Fred McGill, H. L. Schivan, Geo. Westaway, H. A. Westaway, H. A. Nichols, and Thomas North, and after waiting about the police station for a time for the preparation of the necessary papers, they were arraigned before Magistrate Daly and were admitted to bail in the sum of \$200 each, to appear for trial later.

This is the second visit of the police to these rooms. Upon the occasion of the prior call the books of the firm were seized and have since been in the possession of the law department of the province and were used in a prosecution which had been pending against illegal transactions in stocks. This time all articles in the offices were taken as instruments used in gaming, and under the law, these goods are forfeited to the crown if the charge be sustained.

Through his counsel, Mr. Bonnar, the defendant, Mr. Wood, has claimed that the moving spirit in the prosecution is malice and desire for revenge.

GOVERNOR'S DEATH.

Chicago, April 13.—Daniel H. Chamberlain, who was governor of South Carolina during the turbulent times immediately following the reconstruction era, died here today, aged 72 years.

SENT TO PENITENTIARY

Woodstock, Ont., April 13.—Justice Britton today sentenced James Curry to seven years and Charles O'Brien to ten years' imprisonment in Kingston penitentiary, the jury having returned a verdict of guilty on charges of rape and burglary committed on November 7 last on Mrs. Casler of this city. Curry turned King's evidence, but O'Brien pleaded not guilty to both charges.

NEXT ROYAL MEETING.

Rome, April 13.—It was officially announced today that King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel will meet April 18 at Gaeta. As Queen Alexandra will accompany King Edward it is expected that Queen Helena will also go to Gaeta. A grand naval review will be held in the Gulf of Gaeta of the British and Italian squadrons of warships.

NOVA SCOTIA SALARIES

Halifax, April 13.—The salaries of members of the Nova Scotia government will be increased \$500 annually, in addition to their seasonal indemnity of \$500 as members of the legislature, and the premier will have \$1000 extra. A bill to give effect to this has been introduced in the house of assembly.

CHINA IS PLEASED.

Tokio, April 13.—China has transmitted a note to Japan expressing hearty approval of the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from Manchuria. It is expected that Japan will reduce the railroad guards in Manchuria to less than half the stipulated number.

I. C. R. TRACKMEN'S WAGES

St. John, N. B., April 13.—I. C. R. trackmen will convene in this city early in May for the purpose of placing their claim for a wage increase before the management. The trackmen are much better paid than at any time in the past, but are asking for a still further increase, and Hon. H. R. Emmerson intimated some time ago that it was his desire to see their wages increased at the close of the fiscal year.

BLOCKADE BY SNOW ON INTERCOLONIAL

Drifts Twelve Feet Deep Delay Trains on Section of Road East of Lewis

Montreal, April 13.—It is an almost unprecedented thing for trains to be blocked in snowdrifts in almost the middle of April, but this has occurred repeatedly during the past few days a few miles east of Quebec. The Intercolonial railway was the worst sufferer, its line running through St. Charles, thirty miles east of Lewis where the storm was at its height. The tracks were covered with drifts twelve feet deep and train after train was stalled, being hung up in the snow for twenty-four hours. Passengers from the delayed trains, which reached Montreal yesterday, state that there were drifts twelve feet deep of snow along the track, while in the village of St. Charles the snow was piled up between the houses fully thirty feet deep.

TEN INCHES OF SNOW.

Green Bay, Wis., April 13.—Ten inches of snow fell here today. The crops generally are damaged seriously.

BARON FRISCH DEAD.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—Baron Frisch, president of the council of the empire, or upper house of the Russian parliament, died here today.

WOULD LIKE RECIPROCITY.

Chicago, April 13.—Tariff revision along the lines of reciprocity with Canada and the countries of South America was favorably discussed at the convention of the Millers' National federation today.

JAPS TO BE SENT BACK.

Seattle, April 13.—Eleven Japanese now at the detention station at Port Townsend will be sent back to their own country today. They are accused of being contract laborers.

ABBE JOUIN'S FINE.

Paris, April 13.—Abbe Jouin, charged with inciting to rebellion from the pulpit in connection with the taking of the church inventories, was sentenced today to pay a fine of \$39.20 and costs.

THE REBATE CASE.

Minneapolis, April 13.—Judge Page Morris, of the federal court, today announces a motion for a new trial in the rebate case against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road, and Freight Traffic Manager H. M. Pearce. Argument on a motion for arrest of judgment will be heard by Judge Morris in June. Meantime no sentence will be pronounced.

MANY IMMIGRANTS

Winnipeg, April 13.—One thousand British immigrants arrived in the city during the night, almost rivaling the record of the last week end, when some 1,300 people arrived. Of these immigrants 300 crossed the Atlantic on the Carthagenian, 150 on the Kensington, and 550 on the Lake Champlain. A great many will proceed further west to locate on farms, while many are coming out to work on railway construction.

JAPANESE LABORERS.

San Francisco, April 13.—Two hundred and ninety-five Japanese laborers who came in yesterday on the Pacific mail seanship Korea are detained on the steamer pending advice from the department of immigration at Washington as to whether the local immigration authorities shall let them proceed by steamer to British Columbia.

ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN RELEASE FOR THAW

Counsel and Friends of Prisoner Deliberating as to Plans

NO ATTEMPT TO COMPROMISE

Letter From Mrs. Thaw's Brother Asking Prisoner for Money Causes Some Sensation

New York, April 13.—Setting at rest all rumors as to their present intentions, J. Russell Peabody, associated with Delphus M. Delmas, chief counsel for Harry K. Thaw, said late today, after a forty-five minutes' conference with the prisoner, that an application for Thaw's release would be made. As to what steps would be taken he declined to say. There were various rumors during the day that habeas corpus proceedings might be brought, and it was said that the Thaw family stand ready to furnish bail in almost any amount to secure the young man's release.

District Attorney Jerome announced today that he would vigorously oppose the granting of bail to the prisoner, and added that he intended to prosecute him for murder in the first degree. This latter assertion was in reply to a suggestion that he had compromised with the defendant's counsel on a plea of insanity, and would agree to send Thaw to an asylum.

The next interesting development of the day was when Mr. Peabody left Thaw, after a later visit, and said in reply to questions as to stories that Thaw had changed his counsel: "Mr. Thaw authorizes me to say that up to the present time he has made no change of counsel. You may say that as emphatically as you please. Of course, we do not know what will transpire next week."

Mr. Delmas held a long conference with Thaw today, and Mrs. Harry K. Thaw saw her husband during the visiting hours.

A somewhat sensational development of the case was the publication of a letter said to have been written by Howard Nesbit, Evelyn Thaw's brother, explaining his position in the case, and asking for money from Thaw. Although Thaw spent a quiet day in the Tombs, the influx of mail at all deliveries, which has kept him busy since he first went to a cell, was somewhat less today. Instead of the one hundred letters which he received every morning up to the day of the verdict, but twenty-nine came in this forenoon, and the other deliveries also fell off.

Mrs. Harry K. Thaw was somewhat sad and worn when she appeared at the Tombs today, but seemed in good spirits. Other members of the Thaw family remained at their hotel.

Use Electric Power

THOSE WHO HAVE USED IT WILL HAVE NO OTHER

Mr. W. F. Bullen, Managing Director of the B. C. Marine and Railways Co., Ltd., says:—During the past three months we have installed extra sixty-five h.p. motors to run the air compressor plant in our ship building yards. We are exceedingly pleased with the result. The service is good and the charges moderate.

All our other customers are equally satisfied. Call and get particulars.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
Corner Fort and Langley Streets.

SOAP GOOD SOAP

Home Rule, large bars, 7 for \$1.00
Mikado, large bars, 7 for - - \$1.00
Ivory Soap, for flannels, 2 bars for 25c

W. O. WALLACE

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Tel. 312. The Family Grocer

WILSONS

MEN'S FURNISHERS

Spring Suits

ARE BUILT in the finest Scotch, Yorkshire, and West of England suitings.

ARE PERFECTLY FINISHED internally as well as externally; that is why WILSON'S SUITS retain their correct fit much longer than others.

PRICES are graded in accordance with the cost of material used, viz., per suit—

\$12.00, \$15.00,
\$18.00, \$20.00.



WILSONS

83 GOVT ST VICTORIA, B.C.

White Swan Soap Wrappers ARE WORTH MONEY

Don't throw them away or destroy them. We will exchange them for valuable premiums. Drop us a postcard and we will mail you a catalogue of premiums free.

B. C. SOAP WORKS VICTORIA

STRIVING FOR ENGLAND

Canada and Australia Need Willing British Workers

London, April 6.—A keen struggle is going on between Canada and Australia for the bringing up of worthwhile children in the country districts of Canada. No practical steps were taken, however, by any board of guardians to put it into operation. Mrs. Close, therefore, decided to make an experiment with ten children at her own expense. She visited Canada and obtained a model farm at Nanawauk, N. B., and last June eight boys and two girls, ranging in age from 10 to 14, left England. They were in charge of a lady who now writes glowingly to Mrs. Close of her progress, and Mrs. Close is satisfied that her scheme is a pronounced success.

pounded a scheme to the various boards of guardians in the Metropolis for the bringing up of worthwhile children in the country districts of Canada. No practical steps were taken, however, by any board of guardians to put it into operation. Mrs. Close, therefore, decided to make an experiment with ten children at her own expense. She visited Canada and obtained a model farm at Nanawauk, N. B., and last June eight boys and two girls, ranging in age from 10 to 14, left England. They were in charge of a lady who now writes glowingly to Mrs. Close of her progress, and Mrs. Close is satisfied that her scheme is a pronounced success.

WINDSOR TABLE SALT

—never a suspicion of grittiness—
you taste the piquant savour—the crystal melts unconsciously.

EXHIBITION BOARD AFTER EXTRA GRANT

Will Ask Council for Recompense for Loss of Baseball Revenue

MANY CHANGES IN PRIZE LIST

Revision of Awards Shows Fewer Prizes But Bigger Amounts for All Classes in List

The committee of management of the British Columbia Agricultural association will throw a bomb into the camp of the city council tomorrow evening when they ask for an extra \$100 in lieu of the revenue that has been lost from the baseball club by the action of the board in holding up the work on the park until it is too late to have it ready in time for the opening of the baseball season. Early in the season when a baseball park was first mooted, the board of the organization of a ball team practically gave a guarantee that the association's share of the receipts from baseball would be very little less than \$1,000 and on the face of this, the committee had arrangements made to have ball played at the new park this season. The arrangements, however, were all set back when at a meeting of the city council the necessary grant was not forthcoming and work was stopped. For nearly a week absolutely nothing was done towards the improvement of the park, and after squabbling for several days the council granted \$200 to be used in fixing the grounds, but no provision was made for a grand stand, without which the expenditure on the grounds would have been practically a waste of money.

Since the council has made their grant to the committee, the latter has lost no time in re-starting the work and yesterday the men were making good progress on the track, but owing to the fact that the baseballers are negotiating with the Oak Bay Park association they have not commenced work on the ball grounds. At present the track is all torn up and for the next three or four weeks considerable work will be done. When completed the track will compare favorably with any on the coast. The turns are being banked about five feet and in the future there should be no complaints that the turns are not high



THE WIGGS CHILDREN

In "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" enough. In addition to this, the track is being made wider on the stretches, which will insure every starter getting his horse off with the bunch.

The committee are at present considering the building of a new grand stand. The grant for this item was passed by the council, but the committee have not exactly decided what style it will be. It will be located in the same position as the one at present, but will be much larger, making it possible to accommodate a far greater number of spectators. New stables will also be started within the next few days, and when completed will be in keeping with the other arrangements. It is expected that they will be placed on the east side of the track, immediately opposite the grand stand. Work on the construction of fences will be started tomorrow and it is expected that it will be all in readiness for the opening of the season.

Besides the actual work on the buildings and grounds, the committee has almost completed a revision of the prize list, and although it will be as lengthy as was anticipated, the amounts will be larger all round, which should be an incentive for more entries. The list has been increased on an average of 25 per cent. In the stock department the increase is 30 per cent, while a good increase will also be made in fruit. The prize of from \$150 to \$200 will be offered for commercial fruit, one for fruit grown east of the Cascades and the other for fruit grown to the west. This will give Vancouver Island fruit growers an opportunity to compete with growers from the other side of the continent and not compel them to contest against growers from districts which are noted for their fruit.

The prize list is almost ready for the printers and it is expected that it will be ready for distribution about the first of next month. The board intends to make an early start on the advertising and the first of a series of posters will be sent shortly to the various railway systems on the C. P. R. as far east as Winnipeg. The second issue will be sent forward in about two months time and this year will see the fair better advertised than it has ever been before. Already the committee has secured the assurance from the C. P. R. that half rates, both passenger and freight, will be given from all points on either line.

Advised that the fair will be enjoyed by the local fair and the benefit that will be derived from it are expected to be numerous. From now on till the time of the fair, the secretary will be working on the minor details and it is expected that the exhibition will not only be larger, but will be better attended than it has been in past years.

BAKERS ON STRIKE

Toulon Men Make Red Flag Demonstrations

Toulon, April 13.—A strike of the bakers of the city was inaugurated yesterday, and was accompanied by more or less disorder. Several meetings were held ending in blows between those in favor of working and those who wanted to go on strike. Demonstrations before the baker shops in which red flags made their appearance were dispersed by the police.

There has been no lack of bread as the authorities placed the military bakeries at the disposal of the master bakers. This measure resulted in the appearance of a violently worded proclamation from the government summoning a mass meeting of all the state employees for Sunday.

DIED IN THE NORTH

Body of G. J. A. Pocklington Brought to Vancouver

Vancouver, April 13.—The body of G. J. A. Pocklington, an Englishman who has a cousin in Victoria, was brought from up the coast today. He had been living in a small settlement up the coast and was found there when the steamer Chieftain called with supplies three days ago. He was alone and at once gave the boat's crew a list of articles he needed for the camp. The men then went back to their normal duties. When the steamer Pocklington was still seated in a chair with pistol in his left hand and blood streaming from his head. He died in a few hours.

His relatives in the Old Country supplied him with plenty of money, and he had \$700 in his pockets.

THE STAGE.

Sousa's Free Lance

John Philip Sousa's newest comic opera, "The Free Lance," with book and lyrics by that well known librettist Harry B. Smith, and with Joseph Cawthorn as the stellar features of the original cast, which appeared in the original presentation at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York, last fall, will be the attraction at the Victoria Theatre, Thursday, April 18.

Mr. Sousa, apart from composing some of the most stirring march music, has, in collaboration with others, turned out several successful operas, but it is the consensus of critical opinion that in composing "The Free Lance" he has given the musical stage of America his best offering. "The Free Lance" is described as being a genuine comic opera, in which the librettist has evolved as finished a story as he did in his great success "Robin Hood," more than a decade ago. The output of Sousa and Smith is described as being a perfectly legitimate and commendable operatic composition of the opera comique style. The American March King is said to have written a score that is immensely superior to the bottle and rag time sort of music that the public has become habituated to enjoy in modern musical comedies. The dialogue is bright, and there is plenty of it, yet the atmosphere is essentially and consistently operatic. The martial spirit and masculine vigor of Sousa's music which invariably and deservedly arrests public attention, is in evidence in "The Free Lance" from the rise of the curtain to its final fall.

There is especially one march number entitled "On to Victory" which is considered a worthy successor to "The Washington Post" and "The Stars and Stripes Forever." Mr. Smith's book is a real comic story, cleverly unfolded with many ingeniously developed situations. The lyrics possess a very catchy, rhythmic quality and many are distinguished by a charming poetic fancy.

Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger have given "The Free Lance" the most magnificent costume and scenic embellishment, and there is a singing chorus of seventy-five voices.

Mrs. Wiggs of Cabbage Patch

Written by a woman and dramatized by a woman, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" which comes to the Victoria Theatre to-day, April 14, disproves the popular fallacy that women have no sense of humor. The play is thoroughly satisfying, funny in every sense of the word, and the clever lines of the book are heightened to a great degree by the little limelight touches that only the most clever actors can give and that must be seen to be appreciated. Never has a play been more obviously a character study with the plot woven about it than this of "Mrs. Wiggs," but it is surprising how smoothly it leads from one phase to another, and how interesting even the most commonplace incidents become with Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice's halo of appreciable understanding shedding its light upon them. The humor is of the best and highest as it is drawn solely from the little incidents of everyday life that amuse us. Initiated into the secret of themselves "get soured" as Mrs. Wiggs expresses it. The development of this commonplace side of things is mission-ary work, for it reminds everyone how much real amusement can come out of even the most unfortunate circumstances. The play is a masterpiece of the kind that carried out would certainly make the world a much better place. Mrs. Wiggs with her pathetically funny philosophy, is at once a source of laughter and to the thoughtful a mild but well pointed sermon. There are scarcely any new comic possibilities in epistolary and monologues. Lovey Mary, as appealing as she is in the book, is made even more so in the play. All the characters of the Cabbage Patch, to the number of thirty, appear in the play, and even the goat and the "filthy horse" travel with the production. The stage setting is a photographic reproduction of the world-famous Louisville Cabbage Patch, where Mrs. Bass, the original of Mrs. Wiggs still lives.

The New Grand

The dramatic field has lost some of its most prominent stars of late, the allurements of the "continuous" having proven a strong magnet, and among the most recent acquisitions to vaudeville is the well known character actor, Archie Boyd. Mr. Boyd's most successful characterizations include Uncle Josh in "The Old Homestead," Otis Tucker in "The Country Squire," Uncle Eb in "The Country Squire," Uncle Nat in "Shore Acres," "Way Down East," and "The Village Postmaster." During the coming week he will be seen as the headline feature at the New Grand in his new play, "After Many Years," in which he

is ably supported by Mr. Harry Kewles.

The Bennett Sisters are two clever soubrettes who present a singing and dancing sketch that is considerably above the ordinary for that class of work. Their character changes are at once original and striking. They both possess pleasing and powerful voices, and the younger of the two is a clever dancer.

Barrington is a ventriloquist, an artist in his line, who, with the aid of an array of dummies, gives a turn that abounds with mirth and music, and it is all so cleverly done that it is hard to realize that the dummies are doing it all without the slightest movement of his lips.

Fred H. Stansfield, comedian and mimic has a good turn which keeps the audience in roars of laughter. His both as a mimic and as a comedian are particularly good. Miss Maud Caine is billed as an up-to-date vocalist and comes well recommended. Geo. F. Keane will sing the illustrated song, "Fare Thee Well, My Old Kentucky." The new moving pictures will illustrate some exciting honeymoon adventures and Prof. Nagel's orchestra will play as an overture "Dark Eyes," (Spanish Serenade) by N. Moret.

Watson Theatre

The ninth and last week of the Pringle company's engagement here will be taken up with this production of two very high class royalty plays recently secured from eastern play-brokers. The first to be presented will be the interesting five act detection play entitled "Caught in the Web." This play is of English origin and when introduced on the American stage met with instant success. There is not a dull moment in the play and its comedy is one of its principal features. It is the aim of the Pringle company to return here in the summer after playing their date in Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Cumberland, and consequently they will give their patrons two of their very best plays to close their present engagement. The Pacific coast is the home of the Pringle company and the management will make every effort to retain the esteem in which his patrons of the past nine weeks hold him.

CANADA IN NEW ZEALAND.

Canadian Exhibit at the Christchurch Exposition Was One of Features.

Lieut.-Col. A. L. Jarvis, I.S.O., secretary of the department of agriculture, Ottawa, who has been touring New Zealand, returned on the Allen liner Pondo, accompanied by Mrs. Jarvis.

While in New Zealand, Col. Jarvis acted as agent for the Canadian government at the international exposition, held at Christchurch, New Zealand. He stated in an interview that the Canadian exhibit was a feature of



ARCHIE BOYD

In his rural play, "After Many Years," at the Grand

the exposition. "The exposition was a great success," he remarked, "although it was a great pity that it should have been called an international exhibition. It could be properly termed an inter-colonial exposition. Only the British colonies were represented. The geological museum exhibit, which was forwarded by the department at Ottawa, was probably the best of its kind at the exposition and was admired by everybody. Manufacturers who had exhibits at the exposition will dispose of them in New Zealand. In many instances, the exhibits are being left with agents in New Zealand and will be sold by them. The Canadian government exhibits with the exception of the geological museum collection will be sold.

"Trade between New Zealand and Canada is increasing, and I feel confident that an enormous trade will be worked up between the two countries. The only drawback at present is the transportation rates in Canada. However, despite these rates, which some feel are exorbitant, trade is steadily increasing and much of the freight formerly carried to the Old Country is now coming to Canada. There is also a growing demand in New Zealand for Canadian goods."

Col. Jarvis passed through last January en route to the Antipodes. He spent considerable time in touring New Zealand, and was much impressed with the country.

OLD MINING CAMP BURNED

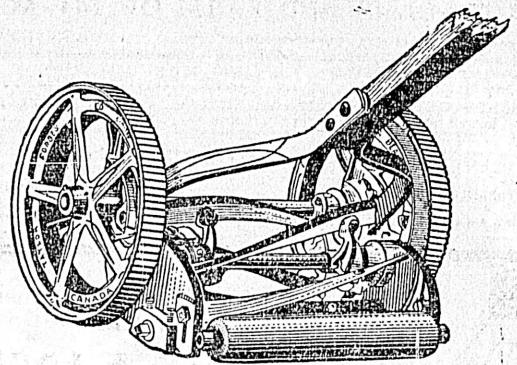
Granite Creek Almost Blotted Out—Only Partial Insurance

A disastrous fire blotted out Granite Creek and left the old placer camp a heap of blackened ruins, says the Similkameen Star. The only buildings that escaped the voracious element was Judge Murphy's quarters and the celebrated Cariboo House, now vacant, but once the scene of much gaiety and conviviality in the golden early days.

The fire originated in the kitchen of P. P. Cook's house, caused by a defective stovepipe. The house and store are practically one and fell an easy prey owing to inflammable building material and contents of store. Nothing was saved. Mr. Cook's loss will be heavy as it is understood insurance was only partial. Mrs. Cook and children are staying at "Somerset," and Mr. Cook left Princeton yesterday morning for the scene.

The Granite Creek hotel, owned by C. De Barro, is a total loss, the fur-

EASY RUNNING



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\$4.75 to \$12.50.

GARDEN BARROWS

GARDEN TOOLS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

GARDEN GLOVES, EACH, 10c, 15c, 25c

OGILVIE HARDWARE, Ltd.

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Corner Yates and Broad Streets.

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Notary Public.

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Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents, Stock Brokers, Etc.

Agents Confederation Life Association.

35 Yates Street, upstairs. Telephone 1257.

Fine 8-room brick house on Yates street, with stable, fruit trees, etc.; good location; close in; a bargain \$9000
Six-room cottage on car line \$1900
Corner lot, Cook and View \$3000
Business lot, Yates street—a snap \$7500
25 Acres, Cedar Hill road, two acres orchard; very easy terms. Per acre \$100
300 Acres, Metchosin District, good land. Per acre \$12
275 Acres, Metchosin District, 40 acres cleared, good buildings \$10,500
A few choice building lots on Linden avenue, cheap; easy terms.

Timber is Trump

There is no safer or surer investment on the market today, with a certain gain in value, than

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We have several blocks for sale, that have been carefully selected, at prices which will suit purchasers.

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PHONE 1085

niture and supplies being partially saved. It is understood he will temporarily occupy the Cariboo House.

The old government house is a total loss and with it perishes the scene of many memories of its various occupants. It was the hall of justice in the early days of Granite and in it eloquence and legal niceties served the purposes of big hearted counsel.

Total loss is estimated at about \$3,500.

PIONEER RECOVERING.

Robert Stevenson, Well-known in Victoria, Has Been Ill in Spokane.

Robert Stevenson, the mining pioneer of the Similkameen and Cariboo, is expected to arrive shortly in Princeton from Spokane, where he has been seriously ill for some months, says the Similkameen Star. Mr. Stevenson has a host of friends scattered over the country among whom he is always a welcome guest. His reminiscences of early day privations and encounters with wild animals and hostile Indians, besides his marvelous feats of strength and agility would make material for a large biography. He has some fine mineral holdings in this section which await shipping access. Last winter he sold his ranch above Princeton, carrying the coal rights, for \$14,000. Major Anderson, the Great Northern, bought it, it is said, for the railway company. Mr. Stevenson is high the allotted span but all hope he will break that record and live many years to enjoy the fruit of his efforts and the prosperity now dawning.

SHIP LUMBER ROUND HORN.

Conditions Forced by Blockade on Transcontinental Railways.

A movement is on foot among local shippers of lumber and shingles to charter boats for the purpose of sending the product of British Columbia mills east around the Horn, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. The tie-up on Canadian and American railroads has made it impossible for lumbermen to fill the orders coming in daily from eastern points, and this action. A despatch from Bellingham conveys the intelligence that the first of the steamers chartered by the American millmen, whose lead the Canadians are following, is now at that city taking on a cargo of 20,000,000 shingles, which will be sent around the Horn to Atlantic seaboard cities for distribution.

SCIENCE SETTLES IT

Dandruff is Caused by a Germ That Saps the Hair's Vitality

It is now a settled fact that dandruff is caused by a germ. Falling hair and baldness are the result of dandruff. Dr. E. J. Beardsley, of Champaign, Ill., got hold of the new hair preparation, Newbro's Herpicide—the only one that kills the dandruff germ. Herpicide kills the dandruff germ. Physicians as well as the general public say so. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Two sizes, 50c. and \$1. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 government street, Special Agents.

FOR SALE**BEAUTIFUL ISLAND FARM OF 154 ACRES**

Good orchard, 200 trees; 60 acres under grass and balance very suitable for fruit, poultry, sheep or dairying; beautiful southwestern slope to waterfront; good 8-room house and outbuildings to suit. Price, including coal rights \$8000
 3½ ACRES OF LAND—Absolutely cleared, with perfect slope for fruit; house and outbuildings; one minute from tram car \$8400

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SHOE BARGAINS**MEN and BOYS**

MEN'S VELOUR CALF FACE BOOTS, blucher style, welts \$3.50
 MEN'S SOFT CHROME WORKING BOOTS \$2.45
 BOYS' BOX CALF LACE BOOTS.. \$1.65
 BOYS' KID LACE BOOTS \$1.60
 YOUTHS' STRONG LACE BOOTS, 10 to 13 \$1.45

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next to Campbell's.

THE SHOEMAN
46 Government Street**Japanese Fancy Goods**

BEST STORE TO GET AN ORIENTAL SOUVENIR
THE MIKADO BAZAAR
 138 Government St. Hotel Victoria Block

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Just Arrived—A large consignment of Heavy Silk for ladies' and gentlemen's summer dress; Automobile Velling, and Blouse Patterns of all styles; also a great variety of Brassware.

J. M. Nagano & Co., 61 Douglas Street. 'Phone 1323. Victoria, B. C.**J. T. L. MEYER**

P. O. Box 224. 32 Langley Street. 'Phone A1430

444 Acres, not far from Duncans; 40 under cultivation; fine new modern house, cost \$10,000; fine new barn and outbuilding, cost \$3,000; 5 acres orchard, in full bearing; station on property; 1½ miles from sea; well watered by streams \$20,000

100 Acres on Cowichan Bay; 30 cultivated, 70 slashed; water laid on to house; orchard in full bearing, good garden; ½ mile sea front; good anchorage for boats, well sheltered; beautiful scenery; machinery, implements and part of stock \$20,000

7-room house and full sized lot, North Park street \$2,500

5-room cottage and corner lot, James Bay \$1,550

5-room cottage and lot, South Pandora street \$1,150

4½ Acres, Saanich road, in city limits \$5,450

17 Acres, Richmond road, in city limits \$21,000

Acreage on Foul Bay road, Ross Bay and Oscar Street. Come and get particulars

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Good Business Property paying 8 per cent.

GOVERNMENT STREET

\$45,000 Half Cash. Balance on Mortgage.

Cheapest property on the market to-day.

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VERY RARE LIQUEUR**20 Years Old SCOTCH WHISKY**

Mellowed by Its Great Age

DISTILLERS CO., LD., EDINBURGH

ALL DEALERS

TOO LATE TO INCREASE SALARIES OF TEACHERS**Resolution is Passed at a Special Meeting of the School Board**

"Moved by Trustee Lewis and seconded by Trustee McKeown.—That the teachers be informed that while in the past the school board has endeavored to increase salaries this board regrets that as the annual estimate of expenditure for the current year has already been submitted to the city council, it cannot at the present time see its way open to compliance with the request, but that the question will receive fair consideration at the next annual revision of the salary list."

Such was the resolution passed at the special meeting of the board of school trustees called yesterday afternoon for the express purpose of considering the salary increase question. The matter was thoroughly discussed. There was a full attendance of the members of the board, and the deliberations lasted for two hours. As a result of the consideration of the whole matter it was decided by a majority of the board that it was too late to increase the salaries this year, and the resolution given above was accordingly passed. All hopes on the part of the teachers for securing a raise this year have thus been taken away.

Trustee Lewis' motion was not arrived at until several other resolutions had been made and passed. A number of suggestions had emanated from the various members of the board. Trustee Huggett was the first to make a definite move in the matter. He reintroduced the motion which he made at the last regular meeting of the board, but which was lost. He passed up the motion to the effect that after Aug. 1, 1907 the salaries of all the members of the teaching staff who had been in the employ of the city since Aug. 1, 1906 be raised ten per cent.

The board, however, did not favor this arrangement, and when it came to a vote it was lost. The motion was pointed out that the board would be placing itself in rather a difficult position by undertaking beforehand to raise the salaries of all the teachers without exception. While admitting that on the whole the teachers were underpaid, many members of the board expressed some entertaining doubts as to whether some few were not on the other hand being overpaid. It was thought that it would be very ill advised to guarantee to raise all salaries ten per cent, irrespective of the merits of the teachers concerned.

In order to get over this difficulty it was suggested that the council be asked to grant the board on a supplementary estimate, a sum of money amounting to ten per cent of the amount now appropriated for salaries. When the first estimates were passed the council granted to the board \$64,000 for this purpose and suggested that that body be asked to add to this \$6,400. In this way it was pointed out the board would have a large sum of money on hand, which could be distributed among the teachers, as the board saw fit. Those who were particularly desirous of a raise got more than ten per cent, while those who were considered to be earning no more than their present salary could be left in the same position as they are at present. The board would be binding itself beforehand to raise the salaries of none of the teachers.

The board was inclined to favor this suggestion, and Trustee Huggett introduced a motion, somewhat to this effect. Trustee Huggett wished the board to ask the council to grant on a supplementary estimate an appropriation amounting to ten per cent of the present value of the appropriation for teachers salaries, and while as good as guaranteeing in the majority of cases a raise in the salary of ten per cent, his motion left the way open for the board to adjust the raise as they saw fit or to leave any salaries as they now stand. No definite suggestion had been made to the teachers by Trustee Huggett's second motion that they would all receive a full raise of ten per cent.

This motion was seconded by Trustee Riddell and was the cause of considerable discussion. With the exception of the mover and second the majority did not favor the submitting of a supplementary estimate to the council.

In the first place it was pointed out that there were serious doubts as to the legality of such a course. Attention was drawn to the fact that in Vancouver where the board had submitted supplementary estimates to the council for the purpose of securing a salary raise for the teachers, the matter was at the present time at a standstill. The supplementary estimate was when last heard of, still before the council, and from all appearances stood a strong chance of being thrown out on a point of law.

Then again it was pointed out that the proceeding would be unbusinesslike in the extreme. The board, it was stated, had considered the salary list thoroughly at the commencement of the year and had already submitted its estimates. To attempt to revise the work at this late date would create much trouble to all concerned.

Finally objection was made to the course on the grounds, that the estimates stood absolutely no chance of passing the council. It was pointed out that every cent of civic revenue together with \$12,000 which yet remains to be accounted for, had been appropriated by the council, and allotted to the various works of civic improvement and maintenance. The way in which the chairman of the various committees had, when the estimates were passing through the council, fought among themselves to secure all that was coming to them, and the prunning to which the estimates had been subjected before they were finally passed, were recalled by the members of the board. It was decided that the supplementary estimate would stand absolutely no chance of passing.

This being the case it was not thought worth while to go to the trouble of handing the matter on to the council—a step which would only have had the effect of diverting the attention of the teachers from the trustees to the aldermen. The aldermen, the trustees considered, had troubles enough of their own, and they unselfishly decided to refrain from adding to them any more than was necessary.

Accordingly Trustee Lewis moved in amendment to Trustee Huggett's motion that the whole matter be laid over until the next annual revision of the salary list. His amendment was seconded by Trustee McKeown. Trustee Lewis in making his movement wished it to be distinctly understood that he favored some increase in the salaries of many of the members of the staff. "I have been quoted," said

he, in discussing the question after the meeting, "as being opposed to any raise in the salaries of the teachers. Well, that is not the case. I think that many of the teachers are underpaid, and I should like to see their salaries raised, but I don't think that it is possible to do this year. I must say, however, that I hardly liked the way in which they went about getting their raise. I described the petition as a 'hold up' when it first came to the attention of the board. I must admit that. Of course I spoke jokingly, but all the same I think that they might have gone about the matter a little more tactfully."

Trustee Lewis' amendment was discussed for some time, and then Trustee Huggett, seeing from the attitude of the other members of the board, that his resolution stood a poor chance of passing, consented to withdraw it. Trustee Lewis' amendment consequently became the motion, and on being put to the vote it was passed by a majority of four to two. For the affirmative were Chairman Jay, Trustee Lewis, Trustee McKeown, and Trustee Mrs. Jenkins, while for the negative were Trustee Huggett and Trustee Riddell.

The resolution having been passed the board immediately adjourned.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED FOR STREETS**Sidewalks for Twenty-Three City Thoroughfares Proposed By Committee**

A big addition will be made to the programme of the streets, bridges and sewer committee of the city council at the regular weekly session of the council tomorrow night. The programme is even now a large one, enough work on the local improvement plan having been laid out to keep the city engineer and his staff busy for a long time. The chairman of the committee, is however, inexorable, and the programme is continually growing.

The addition which will be made tomorrow evening will be the largest item of work which has been placed on the programme since it was decided to widen and regrade Fort Street. It is in fact nothing less than the building of several miles of permanent sidewalk in various parts of the city. Twenty-three streets in all will be dealt with, the walks being variously on one or both sides of the street. Boulevards will be provided for the walks in the residential streets, while those in the business portion of the city will be provided with gutters and curbs of iron or stone. The work will all be done on the local improvement plan, but just what the cost will be has not yet been determined.

The recommendation that the work be carried out will come in the form of a report from the streets, bridges and sewer committee, and the will, of course, have to pass the council before it will come into force. That it will pass, however, there is not the slightest doubt. Once the report is through the council the city engineer and assessor will prepare the necessary report as to cost, and this will in all probability be submitted to the council within a few weeks. Work will be pushed ahead with all possible speed.

The streets on which it is proposed to construct the sidewalks are as follows:

Broughton street, both sides, between Douglas and Gordon streets, with stone curb.

Broughton street, south side, between Government and Wharf streets, with stone and iron curb.

Broad street, both sides, between Fort and Broughton streets, with stone or iron curb.

Blanchard avenue, east side, between Pandora and Courtney streets, with gutter.

Belleville street, south side, between St. John and Montreal streets, with boulevard, curb and gutter.

Chatham street, both sides, between Store and Douglas streets, with gutter.

Caledonia avenue, south side, between Blanchard and Quadra streets, with gutter.

Cormorant street, both sides, between Blanchard avenue and Douglas street, with gutter.

Fort street, south side, between Wharf and Langley streets, with stone or iron curb.

Fisguard street, north side, between Government and Douglas streets, stone or iron curb.

Herald street, south side, between Store street and Blanchard avenue, with gutter.

Hillside avenue, south side, between Bridge and Government streets, with boulevard, curb and gutter.

Johnson street, both sides, between Blanchard avenue and Douglas street with stone or iron curb.

Langley street, west side, between Fort and Courtney street, with stone or iron curb.

Mears street, both sides, between Quadra and Cook streets, with boulevard, curb and gutter.

Courtney street, from Douglas street to Blanchard avenue, with gutter.

Store street, east side, between Fisguard and Pembroke streets, with stone or iron curb.

Store street, west side, between Queen's hotel and Discovery street, with stone or iron curb.

View street, both sides, between Douglas and Vancouver streets, with gutter.

Wharf street, east side, between Yates and Johnson streets, with stone or iron curb.

Wharf street, east side, between Fort and Courtney street, with stone or iron curb.

Douglas street, east side, between Hillside avenue and Market street, with gutter.

Douglas street, east side, between George road and Market street, with curb and gutter.

In addition to the above long list of sidewalks, Ald. Henderson will on Monday evening move for the improvement of Catherine street, Victoria west, on the local assessment plan. It is proposed to treat this street from the old Esquimalt road right out to the northern terminus, and in the city has it in hand it will be thoroughly re-graded and macadamized, and provided with a permanent sidewalk, with curb and gutter on both sides.

He will also move for the construction of a sidewalk on the north side of Cormorant street, between Douglas and Market streets on the local improvement plan.

SNOW IN MIDDLE WEST.

Chicago, April 13.—A blizzard is general in the middle western states today.

Coats, Suits, and Waists

CAMPBELL'S

Everything Ready to Wear

Children's and Misses' Coats**HAVE ARRIVED**

A truly splendid assortment of COAT-WEAR for Children and Misses in durable tweeds, broken checks, stripes, white and fawn mercerized, wash coats, etc. Stylishly trimmed and finished with fancy buttons at moderate prices.

\$3.25, \$3.75, \$4.25, \$4.50,
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ARE made by HUNTLEY and PALMERS, that is a guarantee of their PURITY. They are sold by all GROCERS, that is a guarantee of their POPULARITY. They are eaten by millions in all parts of the world, that is a guarantee of their excellence and ECONOMY.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Jesse Cowper, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors of the Estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 13th day of May, 1907, to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned duly verified, and all parties indebted to said Estate are required to pay such indebtedness forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 13th day of April, 1907.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HEDDERLEY,
 20 Bastion Street,
 Victoria, B. C.

Solicitors for Harriet Cowper and John Cowper, Newbury, the Executrix and Executor.

Steamer Venture

WILL SAIL

For Northern B. C. Ports

—ON—

Wednesday, April 17th 10 p.m.

Calling at Bella Coola and Kitimaat.

JOHN BARNES & CO., 115 GOV'T ST.**CONTENTMENT**

GET THE BEST—As Mark Twain once observed that people now-a-days were not content that the bread they cast upon the waters should after many days return to them, but that it should return buttered. The Raycycle goes him one better by having the bread return buttered on both sides. Riders of the Raycycle know there is 27 per cent less pressure on its self-oiling crank bearings than there is on the bearings of any other style of wheel, hence at every pedal stroke the Raycycle rider is actually bottling strength, which means the rider only exhausts little over one-half the strength or energy to propel the Raycycle that he does with any other bicycle. Try the Raycycle and you will ride no other.

CLAYTON & COSTIN
 58 JOHNSON STREET

J. W. GIDLEY

At Victoria West Drug Store. Phone 290.

3 GOOD ONES

NEW 6 ROOMED HOUSE—Stone foundation, all conveniences, close to George car, \$1550. Terms.
 HOUSE AND LARGE LOT—Close to Beacon Hill Park, \$2000. Terms.
 5 ACRES—Close to town, lot of young fruit trees; new cottage and barn, \$2500. Terms.
 More snaps on our list.
 List your property with us.

FOR SALE**THE "EYRIE"**

"Ideal" bungalow cottage, with magnificent view of Mount Baker and Olympian Range; highest part of town; about 7-8 acre of land; 7-room house. \$9,000
 Phone A449.

Ladies' Underwear

SUMMER VESTS, Sleeveless, each10c.
 SUMMER VESTS, Sleeveless and short sleeves, each 15c., or two for25c.
 PINK SUMMER VESTS, Pure Wool, Short Sleeves, each65c.
 SUMMER VESTS, with Fancy Lace—Elaborate, Long and Short—Sleeves50c.
 DRAWERS, to match all the above, at same prices.
 COMBINATIONS, Long Sleeves and Sleeveless, Knee Length, at per garment75c.

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THE BIG DRY GOODS STORE.

Quality House

71 YATES STREET

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TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE

Office over Nolte

37 FORT STREET

27½ Acres**CORDOVA BAY****\$100 per Acre**

This is \$1250 less than it is worth, but we must make quick sale. The ruling price for adjoining land is from \$150 up, and this is as good as the best of it. As an investment this shows a profit of 50 per cent, making no allowance for advance in values.

LATIMER & CO.

16 TROUNCE AVE.

HALL'S**COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES**

Is not only the finest tonic; it is also a builder up of brain and body for children and adults.

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N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas

Victoria, B. C.

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Auctioneer and Appraiser

(Late W. T. Hardaker. The oldest established auction business in the city.)

Under instructions, I will sell at Salerooms, 77 and 79 Douglas street, by public

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Friday, April 19th, at 2 p.m.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.**FOR SALE**

21 ft. Rowboat, in excellent condition. HOUSE AND STOCK SALES CONDUCTED.

TREVOR KEENE.

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AUCTIONEERS

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Furniture and Effects

of a 7-room cottage. This line of furniture is in very good condition. Full particulars later.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers

Messrs. Williams & Janion

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TUESDAY, APRIL 16

AT 2:30 P. M.

At Their Mart, 51 Fort Street

A quantity of household furniture and effects, including Walnut Bedroom Suite, Bedroom Suite, Bedstead, Spring Mattress, Cupboard, Handsome Oak Sideboard, Piano, Refrigerator, Washing Machine and Extractor, Sewing Case, Lady's Bicycle, Gramophone, Gramophone, Sewing Machine, Dining Room Table, Chairs, Cisterns, Mantel Pieces, Lawn Mower, Cream Separator, Glass Windows, Marble, Pictures, Carpets, Mats, and other goods too numerous to mention.

STEWART WILLIAMS, the Auctioneer

MESSRS. L. EATON & CO.

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PUBLIC AUCTION

At 17 St. James Street

On

Wednesday, April 17th

At 2 p. m.

Extension Dining Table, 6 Dining Chairs, 2 Lounges, Easy Chairs, Arm Rockers, Oak Centre Table, Occasional Chairs and Tables, Brussels Carpets, Mats, Matting, 8-Day Clock, Ebony Clock, Bracket, Walnut Book Case and Secretary, 1 Almost New Ash Bedroom Suite, Spring and Mattress, 2 Bed Suits, Spring and Mattresses, Bed Room Tables and Chairs, Stair Carpet, Lamps, Jardinieres, Vases, Bric-a-Brac, Crockery, Enamel Ware, Jam Bottles, Linoleum 2 Lawn Mowers, 50 Feet Hose, Folding Lawn Seats, Lady-Smith Range (almost new), Brass Bird Cage, B. Flat Barlow, Silver Flashed by Revier & Hawke, Fine Rambler Wheel, with Coaster Brake and Brooke's Saddle, Mason and Risch Piano.

The Auctioneers, L. EATON & CO.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

One year\$5 00
Six months 2 50
Three months 1 25

THE INCREASE IN ROYALTY.

There is no breach of good faith with the lumbermen in the increase of the royalty on timber from 50 cents to 75 cents. Every man who took out a timber license under the new law and every holder of timber leases know that an increase might be looked for at any time. Over and over again it has been stated in the newspapers supporting the government that such an increase was probable. One of the arguments against the government at the last election was that it had tied its hands in regard to the public domain by parting with so large an area as has recently been put under license. To this the answer was made that every licensee took his area knowing that both royalty and rental were subject to increase. There are objections to the increase of rental, because it might be considered as tantamount to a violation of the law providing for the renewal of the license, although the government has the legal right to make an increase; but no such claim can be made against an increase in the royalty. The only question to be considered is whether the condition of the lumber trade is such as to warrant the advance. No one will contend that for the next twenty-one years the royalty on timber must remain at the same figure that it has stood at for the last quarter of a century. Yet if it is a breach to increase it now, it would be just as much a breach of faith to do so ten or fifteen years from now. We do not think that it can be successfully contended that the present status of the lumber industry does not warrant a higher royalty than was paid in 1884, and this the whole question at issue. We can understand that lumbermen are desirous of getting as low a rate of royalty as possible, and no fault can be found with them for exerting themselves to accomplish that purpose. They may be able to give reasons which will lead the government to alter its policy, although we hardly think they can do so; but they cannot make the claim that they have been treated in bad faith.

THE SWETTENHAM INCIDENT.

There seems unfortunately to be a very little reason to doubt that a grave injustice was done an excellent public servant, when Sir Alexander Swettenham, late governor of Jamaica, was required to apologize to Admiral Davis of the United States navy for his letter written at the time of the earthquake. It seems that the governor was notified by the Colonial Office that he must apologize; he replied that he would do so, but that with his apology there would go forward his resignation. He was asked not to resign, but insisted upon doing so. As the facts have been developed it appears that the letter was a private communication between personal friends and was never intended to be published; but some newspaper man got hold of it, and the story being too good to keep, it was given to the world. At first sight nearly every one thought that Sir Alexander had made a grave mistake, not so much because he had needlessly offended an officer of a friendly nation, but because he had refused assistance of which the people of Kingston were in sore need. As a matter of fact Admiral Davis made a great, although well-intended blunder. He had no business at all to land an armed force, and it is said that the United States government was preparing to apologize for his action when the apology from the governor arrived. This may not be quite accurate, for unfortunately it has for some time been impossible to accept implicitly statements which appear in the British press, so bitter are they against their opponents, but there is no doubt that Governor Swettenham was wholly in the right, although he may not have been very happy in his manner of asking Admiral Davis to withdraw his soldiers. His mistake seems to have been that he acted personally instead of officially, but surely this was excusable in view of the great pressure upon him at the time. There is no doubt that he was greatly misjudged. The news came through United States sources, and was received at a time when every one was wondering just how severely the people of Kingston had suffered. The Colonist among the rest of the Canadian papers thought he had shown exceedingly bad judgment. But something better might have been expected from the Imperial government. A very unpleasant feature of the case is the statement made by Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons. He said that Sir Alexander asked to be retired on account of age, but this proves, to put it mildly, somewhat inexact. Now that the whole story is told, it looks as if Mr. Churchill had been in a very great hurry to make a favorable impression upon the United States government.

THE STATUS OF CANADA.

The Outlook, one of the prominent London weeklies, says that more Canadians share the views of Judge Longley, of Nova Scotia, who said recently that the time had come for Canada to exist as a separate nation, than care to so express themselves. We do not believe it. We are far from believing that any considerable number of Canadians look forward to the independence of the country. It is probably true that thousands of people in the Dominion are not quite satisfied with the present status of Canada, but they look for a larger measure of autonomy within the Empire and not for independence out of it. The whole drift of public sentiment is in that direction, although no one seems to have any idea how what every one desires can be brought about.

In most things Canada is now absolutely independent. It is true that theoretically the Imperial Parliament has jurisdiction over the Dominion, but that jurisdiction is a good deal like what has been said of the power of the sovereign to refuse to assent to a bill passed by Parliament—it is allowed to exist upon the understanding that it shall never be exercised. There is not the slightest probability that any attempt will ever be made to pass a law in London to apply to Canada except with the full consent of the Canadian people, constitutionally expressed through their own parliament. This is an anomalous and wholly unprecedented state of things, and a century ago would have been considered as impossible. The manner in which colonial independence has been evolved without any suggestion of separation of the Colonies from the Mother Country warrants the belief that the problems presented by existing conditions and the very natural desire of the Colonies for the fullest possible control over everything relating to themselves may be worked out, if only we possess our souls in patience and wait until questions arise before we try to solve them. It is always unwise to jump before you get to the stile, and we think we have observed a very great tendency to do that sort of thing among the people who discuss the future relations of the various parts of the Empire to each other.

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

The Navy League is going to ask the Colonial Conference for the establishment of a colonial naval militia composed of officers and men engaged in the mercantile marine. This seems a very valuable suggestion and one that will be of immense greater value to the Empire than the building of a warship or two. The greatest source of strength which any nation can have is the possession of trained men, and it is possible for the outlying portions of the Empire to furnish these in a very considerable number.

This question in one form or another has occupied the attention of the Victoria branch of the Navy League, and it has been repeatedly urged by that body upon the attention of the Dominion government. When Mr. Prefontaine visited Victoria, he was interviewed on the subject and he expressed himself as very heartily in favor of the establishment here of a branch of the Naval Reserve, which is not very different from the proposal to be made to the Conference. After leaving this part of Canada, Mr. Prefontaine spoke on several occasions in favor of such a step, and there is little doubt that, if he had lived, he would have by the present time have been able to advance the project very considerably. As we understand the matter, his successor, Mr. Brodeur, who has gone to London, with the Premier, has also expressed himself as favorable to something of the kind being done. We are therefore quite hopeful that the memorial of the Navy League will be productive of good results.

It is rather interesting that the Boer premier of the Transvaal and the French premier of Canada arrived in England on the same day. We suppose that one of these days a Hindu premier will visit the old land.

Recent London despatches indicate that the view expressed by this paper yesterday as to the outcome of the present relations between President Roosevelt and the railway companies is very generally held there.

The great influx of settlers into the Central Provinces will lead to a great migration of the older residents of that part of Canada to Victoria and vicinity. Look out for better times than we have ever experienced here.

London Spectator suggests that the Colonies leave the British fiscal system alone and that the United Kingdom leave the Colonial fiscal systems alone. This seems like good sense. At any rate it is what the Colonist has been saying for a long time.

If the newspaper men concerned in the libel suits instituted by Mr. Emerson are correct in what they say, the trials will be something quite without parallel in the history of Canada. They allege that over five hundred witnesses will be called, and among them will be Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is also said that the editor of the Fredericton Gleaner, which was the first paper to publish the alleged libel, will be proceeded against criminally.

The London Economist says that people outside of England have very little idea of how large a proportion of the people of the United Kingdom

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refuse to accept the fiscal doctrines with which Mr. Chamberlain's name has been so prominently associated. There is very little doubt that Mr. Chamberlain's publicity bureau has done yeoman's service in creating an impression that his propaganda went much deeper into the public conviction than it really did. It is evident that we shall have to continue to deal with a free trade England, and there is not the slightest use in our telling each other anything else.

A somewhat disheartening error was made in yesterday's Colonist in the article on March weather. From the following sentence the minus signs were omitted, which completely destroyed the value of the statement: At Dawson —24, at Edmonton —10, at Battleford —18, at Prince Albert —17, at Winnipeg —12, at Calgary —7, at White River (Ontario) —36, at Rockliffe —23, at Ottawa —15, at Bancroft —20, at North Gower —20, at Sherbrooke (Quebec) —20, at Bromo —22, at Chatham (New Brunswick) —18, at Fredericton —17, and at St. Stephen —21. While these temperatures were being registered in other parts of the Dominion, the coldest we had it in Victoria was 29 degrees above zero.

Victoria is badly in need of a first class house, where people of means and refinement can get board and lodging. There are a few such places now, but they are filled to overflowing and the season has not yet begun. The probability is that there will be many more people in Victoria this year than ever. The class we have in mind do not care for hotels, where the principal business is of a transient character. They want something that will be more in the nature of a private boarding house, and yet will be conducted after the general manner of a hotel. They want suites of rooms so that they can have their own private parlors and be served with meals in them if they so desire. Such a house would undoubtedly do a large business. It need not be in the centre of the city. It would be the means of keeping many people here for a long period during the season of travel, and we believe would be filled all the year round.

The News-Advertiser directs attention to the necessity of steps being taken to cleanse the orchards on Indian reservations in British Columbia. It appears that an arrangement was made between the provincial and Dominion governments, whereby the former was to do the work and the latter to pay \$1,500 towards the cost of doing so. For some reason or other the Department of Indian affairs has ordered the work to be stopped. This is a very serious piece of business. The provincial government is doing everything in its power to keep our fruit up to the highest possible standard, and it ought not to be thwarted in its efforts by the action of those at Ottawa, who have charge of Indian affairs. It is to be hoped that Mr. Templeman will look to this matter. Probably his attention has not been directed to it, although the Vancouver paper says that it is understood that politics is at the bottom of the order to discontinue work.

The information comes a little late, because the British government has already decided against the proposed Channel tunnel scheme, but the London Times gives a few statistics in regard to that project which seem to show that, from a financial point of view, it would have proved a disastrous failure. The cost of the tunnel was put at \$3,000,000 a mile, and it is safe to say that this was an underestimate. The amount of freight paid upon merchandise carried across the channel, which would probably have been carried through the tunnel, if freight rates would permit, only as at present about \$150,000 a year, which would be less than 5 per cent. upon the cost of a single mile of the tunnel, leaving out of account the cost of operating the trains. From what sources traffic was expected to be derived to pay interest and operating expenses upon the other twenty miles is not disclosed. If passenger travel was expected to pay it, there would have to be at least 30,000 people carried through the tunnel daily, provided they did not pay more than five cents a mile. It was probably a good thing for possible shareholders in the enterprise that the government put its foot down upon the project.

Speaking at the Board of Trade on Friday Mr. T. W. Paterson said that there was an impression abroad that British Columbia does not want the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. If there is such an impression we have an idea that it is being nursed in certain interested quarters. Mr. Paterson is quite right when he says that the people of the province should make it known that they do want that railway. At the same time there is no disguising the fact that certain newspapers printed in Eastern Canada are making every effort to show that the government of British Columbia is throwing obstacles in the way of the company. Nothing of the kind is true, for the government has not refused to do anything which the company could reasonably ask. It gave the company its terminal site on very reasonable terms. The price paid by the company to the province, \$10,000

for 10,000 acres, was a bagatelle only. If the company paid some one else something more than that was its own business, but even putting the price of Kalen Island to the company at the highest figure that has ever been quoted, the company did not pay a very exorbitant figure, and at any rate they have the terminal site they asked for. The alleged reason for delay in the work of construction in this province, namely that they cannot get the Tsilimpean reserve for nothing, is an excuse, not a reason. No railway company in the world needs 23,000 acres of land for terminal purposes. We shall have something to say about this again.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

Governors in Business

Instructions have been issued by the British Colonial office warning governors not to engage in commercial enterprises in the colonies they have governed even after their terms have expired. Had such a rule been in force in Canada the governors and Dominion ministers would have been seriously hampered.—Nelson Canadian.

C. P. R. Invasion of Portland

The trains of the C. P. R. are making daily trips to Portland, Oregon, from Spokane, over the O. R. & N. company's lines which are controlled by Harriman. This arrangement gives Portland a connection with the transcontinental lines, namely, the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Milwaukee and the C. P. R. The arrangement is regarded as evidence that there is no prospect of peaceful relations being established between the Hill and Harriman interests and both are preparing to invade each other's territories to wage an unrelenting war for business. Seven years ago the Northern Securities company, which held up the stock of the Hill and Harriman company, was formed. By the terms of that agreement each party to it bound itself not to build into the territory then covered by the other. The agreement during the existence of the Securities company the agreement was rigorously observed. Hill did not build into Oregon and Harriman did not attempt an invasion of the Puget Sound country. After the lapse of four years the supreme court of the United States decided that the Northern Securities company was an illegal organization, and that it created a monopoly which was not in the public interest. The company was ordered to dissolve and divide the assets. At that time both the Hill and Harriman interests were anxious to obtain possession of the Northern Pacific company, and Harriman, desiring to receive the many millions which were involved in the transaction demanded to be paid in Northern Pacific stock. Had this demand been complied with the Northern Pacific would have passed into his hands and the Hill interests would have been confined to the Great Northern. Harriman was offered cash for the stock of the defunct company which he declined to receive. Litigation followed and the court of first instance decided that Harriman must take the money and leave Hill in possession of the stock. An appeal to the supreme court in one of the worst states reversed the decision of the lower court. The appeal was carried to the United States supreme court which had previously dissolved the Securities company. Mr. Hill was sustained and Mr. Harriman had to accept cash and the Northern Pacific passed under the control of the Great Northern company. The Great Northern had previously invaded Oregon and Washington, and had also thrown down the gauntlet to the C. P. R. by building into British Columbia. Harriman next acquired control of the Milwaukee road and extended that important interest into Puget Sound, and building operations are active all over the country. Meanwhile the C. P. R. have not been idle, and after a consultation with Harriman, have entered into a secret agreement to run their lines into Portland and to build from Burrard inlet to Bellingham, paralleling the route now followed by the Great Northern, connecting the Vancouver with the Union Pacific and Milwaukee roads to the east. The whole of Central Oregon and Western Washington are the scene of active railway construction and survey. The rival companies are looking up for a field for supremacy, the like of which the world has never before seen. It will be a battle of the Titans in which millions of gold will be spent and a hundred feet condensed, and after a combat that will last for years the victors will be brought to realize the fact that there is business enough for all the railways and that the issues involved are really not worth fighting over.—Vancouver World.

The Colonial Conference

The Sun joins heartily in the general "God-speed" to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues on their important mission — more important perhaps than is generally realized. It is true that this country has no relevant and no real policy of its own. It is also true that the Colonial Conference will probably not immediately or definitely affect those conditions. The two chief matters slated for discussion will probably be of minor importance. The proposition for the creation of an imperial defence fund will certainly, and very properly, not be favorably considered by the Canadian delegates under the present system of imperial government. Canada's attitude on this point is definitely understood and is unchangeable. And the policy of an inter-imperial preferential tariff system, advocated by Canada in 1902 and reaffirmed by Canada and Australia this year will, with equal certainty, be coldly received by the free trade British government.

But it is not necessary that the conference shall agree upon any definite line of imperial policy in order to justify the hopes which will be felt in its deliberations. The feeling is widespread that the year may prove a turning point in British affairs, that upon the tendency given to Imperial thought and Imperial action by this gathering of the best minds of Great Britain may depend the ultimate fate of the Empire. The present tendency is toward greater colonial autonomy—an excellent tendency, and one which is in the power of the conference which assembles shortly in London to provide this common determining influence. No definite policy is necessary—an immediate action for mutual trade concessions, or for the establishment of an imperial parliament or even a permanent Imperial clearing house for ideas and suggestions such as the British government has proposed. All these things could be trusted to work themselves out satisfactorily if the representatives of the home government and the several colonies were to agree substantially upon a common goal—however far off—and would use their efforts to keep the powers of their ships of state in that direction.—St. John Sun.

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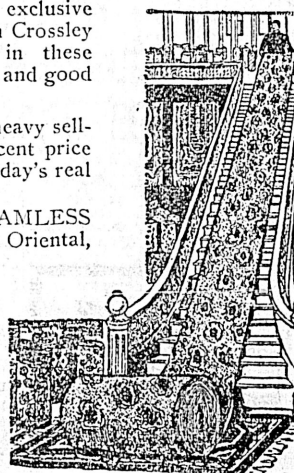
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Being such large distributors of high grade carpets we are exclusive Victoria representatives of the famous makers Messrs. John Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England. The product of their looms in these lines are unequalled for richness, design, beauty of coloring and good wearing qualities.

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CROSSLEY'S WILTON CARPETS, at per yard \$2.60, \$2.40 and \$2.25
CROSSLEY'S AXMINSTER CARPETS, at per yd. \$2.15
Above prices are for carpets made and laid.



In the Curtain Department

In addition to a very large and many priced Stock of Lace Curtains, Bobbinet Curtains and similar lines you will also find some excellent lines of Curtain and Drapery Materials. These are direct importations from the largest and best British and foreign makers. With such an assortment as we now have, we anticipate no difficulty in finding something to suit your room schemes, yourself and your purse.

SINGLE FACED VELOUR, 50 inches wide, in red, green, blue, terra cotta and old rose color, at per yard \$1.25 to .. \$2.75
REVERSIBLE VELOURS, 50 inches wide, in Nile green, olive green, dark green and crimson, at, per yd. \$3.25
IMPRESSION DE CHINE, or SHADOW CLOTH, 50 inches wide, made in France, reversible fabric in light and dainty colors, a lovely thing for drawing-room curtains and covering, at, per yard .. \$3.25
LINEN TAFFETA, 50 inches wide, in many different designs and colors, at, per yard \$1.65 to \$2.25

ART LINEN, 36 inches wide, made in the latest art designs at per yard 85c .. \$1.00
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ALL-WOOL ANGORA MOHAIR, self-colored material in light green, gold and crimson, 50 inches wide, an entirely new thing, highly recommended for durability and hard-wearing qualities, at per yd. \$2.75
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THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, B. C., at 5 p. m., April 13.
SYNOPSIS.

The weather has been fair in this vicinity, while on the coast and the lower mainland rain has fallen. Though cool west of the Cascades, the temperature in Kootenay reached 60 degrees. Mild weather is reported in Alberta and a cold wave continues eastward to the coast.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	43	56
Vancouver	40	50
New Westminster	44	50
Kamloops	44	66
Port Simpson	42	46
Edmonton	26	40
Calgary	20	56
Winnipeg	6	22
Portland	3	56
San Francisco	52	56

FORECAST.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time)
Sunday:
Victoria and vicinity: Winds mostly south-easterly, partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.
Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, mostly cloudy, with occasional showers, much change in temperature.
VICTORIA DAILY WEATHER.

Saturday.

Highest	56
Lowest	43
Rain	Trace
Sunshine	4 hours, 42 mins.

March.

Highest temperature	56.9
Lowest temperature	42.3
Mean temperature	49.3
Total precipitation for the month	1.49
Each inch, average amount	2.96
Bright sunshine	173 hours, 12 minutes
Mean daily proportion, 0.47; (constant sunshine being 1).	

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1000 Western Oil	30
1000 Diamond Vale Coal	30
1000 B. C. Annal. Coal	7
1000 International Coal	61

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LITTLE INTEREST IN COLONIAL CONFERENCE

Views of E. B. Osler, M. P., Who Has Just Returned From Old Country

The coming conference of colonial premiers is being treated in England with absolute indifference, according to E. B. Osler, M.P., who returned on Saturday from a two weeks' trip to Europe and Asia, says the Toronto World.

Mr. Osler, whose travels abroad were for the benefit of his health, has come back feeling decidedly better for his holiday. In generally discussing the money situation abroad, he attributed the stringency to the bounding prosperity of Europe. Regarding the fluctuations in the shares of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of which he is a director, Mr. Osler had some interesting remarks to make.

The party, which sailed on Jan. 19 last, included E. B. Osler and Mrs. Osler, H. D. Warren and Mrs. Warren, F. G. Osler and Mrs. Osler, and Charles Cockshutt.

"There's very interest being taken in the conference of colonial premiers," said Mr. Osler. "The only persons who are giving any special thought to it apparently belong to the old imperial families, and they are trying to awaken interest in the approaching event. I don't believe that the present government has any idea that anything is going to come of it. They don't take the slightest interest in it. The majority of the people I met, except officials who have to profess a feeling that the conference is of importance, do not look for any results whatever."

Why Money Is Tight.

"There has been an immense increase in business the world over," summed up Mr. Osler, in explaining the cause of the money tightness in Europe. "In Egypt, for instance, the whole cry is that labor cannot be obtained. The editorials in the newspapers there are full of comment on this particular situation. The price of labor has gone away up, but still the supply cannot at all fill the demand."

Mr. Osler said that at the time he sailed home from England there was a feeling in financial circles that conditions were tending towards easier money.

Demand For Labor.

Speaking of industrial conditions in Britain, he said there was a great demand for skilled labor, but for ordinary, common labor, the demand was almost as poor as it had ever been.

"It looks as if they were turning down all work that employs low wage labor," he remarked. Mr. Osler considered that this state of affairs was due to the removal of duties on raw materials.

Mr. Osler was asked about the weakness in C.P.R. stock that developed recently in Berlin.

"There has been a rather severe money stringency in Germany," he replied. "The Germans are large holders of C.P.R. stock and of other American securities and it is quite possible that there may have been a forced sale."

Mr. Osler added that, in Europe, the stock of the railway was practically held as an investment purely, the speculative element being inconsiderable. As to the recent sharp fluctuations in the shares, he explained that, as there was not much of the stock floating around, outsiders were at times able to take advantage of the situation to try the effect of manipulation.

Mr. Osler seemed to be particularly struck with the prosperity evident in Egypt. Factories and hotels on a magnificent scale were springing up; yet the growth was not of a mushroom order. Stability and progress were going hand in hand.

Due to British Rule.

These flourishing conditions were the outcome of the domination of British rule. The old administration, with its thieving at the public expense, having passed, the natives, while not enamored of their British rulers, did not want any restoration of the old government, although the dispossessed administrators were doing all in their power, by establishing newspapers, to advocate their views to regain control of the reins of power.

"Some of our Radical friends in England are sympathizing with them, but the rank and file of the people are absolutely against the old system," said Mr. Osler.

Also in Italy.

In Italy, there was at present an era of tremendous prosperity, and enormous sums of money were being required for large public works.

"The government has taken over the railroads there, and the congestion in moving passengers and freight is so great as to defy comparison with conditions on our own railways at the times of greatest rush of traffic from the west," commented Mr. Osler. "The business has increased so tremendously that the government is without the money to begin to keep pace with it by adding the rolling stock and making the extensions necessary," he continued. "Compared with the worst congestion we have here, we are working our railways to absolute perfection."

EVENING WITH MENDELSSOHN

Fourteenth Concert of the Victoria Ladies' Musical Club

The arrangements for the fourteenth concert of the Victoria Ladies' Musical Club were in the hands of Mrs. Harry Young, who chose Mendelssohn as the composer whose productions were to be rendered. The concert which was given in the Institute Hall last night, was well attended and was a great success. The entertainment was opened by the reading of a paper on the composer by Mrs. R. S. Day, which was listened to with great interest and attention by the audience. If one were to try and give the reason why this composer has been

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OUR SPECIALTY—Moderate Priced Residences

We can refer you to a large number of satisfied patrons. We have modern machinery and are agents for the Moore-Whittington Lumber Co., Ltd., manufacturers of lumber, shingles and rough and dressed mouldings, etc.

Condell, Young & Mitchell
SOLE AGENTS FOR MUTUAL REAL ESTATE CO.
Capital Stock\$150,000.00

WANT

5 Modern Houses with good grounds, also to A. I. Building sites or cheap inside acreage. We are buying not selling.

64 Douglas Street
Phone 352

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Stocks

We offer subject to prior sale:

1000 Alberta Coal	33
1000 Western Oil	30
1000 Diamond Vale Coal	30
1000 B. C. Annal. Coal	7
1000 International Coal	61

All net and mining stock.
London, New York and Canadian Stocks.
WAGHORN GWYNN & CO
STOCKBROKERS, VANCOUVER.

MAINLAND and BRITISH LION CIGARS

WHOLESALE
SIMON LEISER & CO.
E. A. MORRIS
VICTORIA, B.C.

Grey Worsted

Fit-Reform Grey Worsted Suits are novel in every respect.

The designs are the very latest—the fabrics are durable—the tailoring, masterly—the fit, perfect—and the styles, irreproachable.

If one of your new spring suits is to be a Worsted, it certainly ought to be a Fit-Reform Worsted.

Fit-Reform
73 Government Street, Victoria

TWO DAY RACE MEETING ASSURED FOR HOLIDAY

Local Horsemen Decide to Hold Speeding Events at Driving Park Victoria Day

A two-day race meet for May 24 and 25 is assured for Victoria as a result of a meeting of local horsemen held last evening at the Driford hotel. Much enthusiasm was betrayed by the gathering, which comprised some of the leading sporting men of the city. Plans were laid for a splendid programme of racing and a substantial amount was subscribed on the spot towards financing the proposed meeting. Furthermore the foundation was laid for the organization of a first class turf club, which will be perfected at an early date.

The races will take place at the Driving park, which it has been assured will be in trim before Victoria day arrives. Alderman Henderson, who was at last night's meeting, promised those present that he would personally see that the track would be in good shape by then. He added that in all probability a new grand stand would be available by the holiday, though he could not promise this. The excellent voice and fully sustained reputations. Mrs. R. H. Pooley sang "On Wings of Song I Take Thee." It is an exquisitely simple air, and Mrs. Pooley gave it in an exceedingly pleasing manner.

The trio for piano, violin and 'cello, given by Miss Miles, Dr. Nash and Mr. Middleton, being the Andante and Finale from Op. 49, was admirably rendered and at times was given with much power and always in perfect harmony.

Undoubtedly the great number of the evening was the piano concerto, "Op. 25," by Mrs. Hermann Robertson and Mrs. Harry Young. This magnificent composition of two movements, was rendered by the talented ladies in a manner which left nothing to be desired. Rarely if ever has as fine a pianoforte performance been given in Victoria by amateurs or professionals. This splendid composition and the manner in which it was rendered illustrated how much there is in the interpretation of a composer's idea. The leading part was taken by Mrs. Robertson, and she displayed high artistic taste as well as brilliant execution. Mrs. Young's share in the production, although subordinate, was given with rare judgment. In the concerto there is found some of the most distinctly elegant passages in all music, and some of them fell to each of the ladies, in every case the rendition of them being perfectly delightful. They are greatly to be congratulated upon their playing.

Applause was very hearty all through the evening, and only the inflexible rule of the club prevented each number from being encored.

False Alarm

The engine from the Yates street fire hall and the hose reel from the headquarters station turned out yesterday afternoon in answer to a call from Box 37, at the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital. The teams both arrived at the time, only to find on arrival that the alarm had been a wild goose chase. The alarm had evidently been turned in by some mischievous person. This makes the third or fourth false alarm this month, and if the nuisance does not cease, it is probable that some stringent action will be taken by the police.

Annual Concert

The members of the Margherita Mandolin Club are arranging for their annual concert. It is expected that this event will take place in the third week in May, and as has been the case in years past, the proceeds will be devoted to the Tourist Association. Under the instruction of Prof. Claudio the members of the club have attained considerable proficiency in the use of their instruments. Last year's concert was voted by all who were present to have been one of the most notable events in musical circles which took place in this city during 1906. This year's promises to be even better, and the announcement of its near approach is arousing considerable interest among all music lovers.

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LATE SOCIETY NEWS

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Mrs. F. L. Wilmer wishes to inform her friends that she has changed her home day to the second Tuesday in each month.

The many friends of Mr. Alexander Gillespie, son of Mr. George Gillespie, the local manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, will be pleased to learn that he has passed most brilliantly the final examination of the Incorporated Society of Provincial Land Surveyors, and is now fully qualified to practice his profession.

Mrs. B. Norton held one of her most enjoyable "subscription" dances last Friday evening at the A. O. U. hall. The hall was prettily decorated with bunting and evergreens, the supper buffet with bouquets of daffodils, yellow and white with soft sprays of ferns and smilax. Music was supplied by Miss Heaton's orchestra, and was, as usual, beyond par, eliciting repeated encores. Over 200 couples attended, who showed their appreciation of the excellent entertainment by dancing with evident enjoyment till the wee sma' hours. Among the invited guests were the following ladies and gentlemen: Col. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzherbert Bullen, Miss Bullen, Mr. D. Bullen, the Hon. D. M. Eberts, Mrs. Eberts, the Misses Eberts, Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Miss Winnie Johnson, Mrs. Buller, Mr. Alex. Martin, Mr. S. Hillard, Mr. E. P. Colley, Capt. Martin, Mr. Wilby, Mr. W. Fisher, Miss White, Miss Corbould, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gillespie, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Miss Nellie Todd, Mr. A. Gillespie, Miss Gillespie, Mr. Dugald Gillespie, Miss Gossel, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. W. Monteith, the Misses Monteith, Mr. Roger Monteith, Mrs. Sweet, the Misses Sweet, Col. and Mrs. E. G. Prior, Miss Perry, Mr. Basil Prior, Mr. Blanchard Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Truup, Mr. J. Bridgeman, Mr. Ashby, Mr. Le Soeur, Miss Keefe, Mr. G. Keefe, Mr. Tuck, Miss Ella Tuck, Miss Newcomb, Mr. W. Newcomb, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Musket, Mrs. T. G. Walker, Miss Freda Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir, Miss Wigley, Mrs. Stevenson, the Misses Mason, Mr. Morton Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. V. Spratt, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Rattenbury, Miss G. Drake, Capt. and Mrs. Muspratt, Williams, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Harvey, Mr. T. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. R. Janion, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Moresby, Miss Noel Moresby, Mr. Moresby, Miss Mignion Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. George Courtney, Mrs. McElhenry, Mr. and Mrs. H. Langton, Mr. and Mrs. F. B.

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JOINS COLONIST STAFF.

James T. Hewitt, of Winnipeg, Becomes Resident of Victoria.

James T. Hewitt, a newspaperman who is well known in the east and

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HEADQUARTERS FOR DRESS GOODS

BLACK CAT HOSIERY

YOU CAN make your stocking money go further and your darning far lighter by equipping every member of the family with the genuine

Black Cat Hosiery

BLACK CAT Stockings are "knit to fit" and "knit to wear." Black Cat Hosiery is made from specially twisted yarns, fast black and triple heels, also triple knees.

You pay no more than you would for inferior goods

We have just unpacked the largest consignment of Black Cat Hosiery ever imported into Western Canada

HENRY YOUNG & CO.
DRESS GOODS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKING, ETC.
KEEP YOUR EYE ON OUR WINDOWS
Government Street, Victoria

LEMP'S BEER

The finest product of the Brewer's art.

THE Heintzman & Co. Grand Piano

Recently sold to the Ladies' Musical Club of this city was heard for the first time in public at their concert last evening. It is a notable fact that the pianos made by "ye olde firme" of HEINTZMAN & CO. are ALWAYS chosen by the really musical people of Victoria and by ALL great artists who visit this city.

There is no Canadian piano that satisfies the skilled musician as the HEINTZMAN & CO. does. Its clearness of tone and wonderful sustaining quality, combined with a perfect action, at once appeal to people of musical tastes.

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Victoria's Quality Store

BRAND'S A1 SOUPS and SAUCES

JULIENNE SOUP, 1's, per tin..... 35c
MULLIGATAWNY SOUP, 1's, per tin..... 35c
BRAND'S A1 SAUCE, large, per bottle..... 40c
BRAND'S A1 SAUCE, small, per bottle..... 20c

SUTTON'S HERBS

DRIED MINT, in bottles..... }
DRIED BASIL, in bottles..... } 20c Each
DRIED SAGE, in bottles..... }
DRIED THYME, in bottles..... }

FELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 94 49 Fort Street
PHONE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

\$5000.00

Will buy 110 acres on Millstream, 7 miles from city; 12 acres under cultivation, 250 fruit trees, 8000 strawberry plants; 5-room cottage and other buildings. For further particulars apply to

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO.

LIMITED

Cor. Broad and View Sts., Victoria, B. C.

RAT VIRUS

Attention, Warehousemen and Others!

We have imported a virulent disease-producing virus for the destruction of rats and mice, which can be used without danger to other animals.

When infected, the disease is communicated to others, and many are destroyed. They do not die in the house.

Ask us for literature.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, 98 Government St. Near Yates St.
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

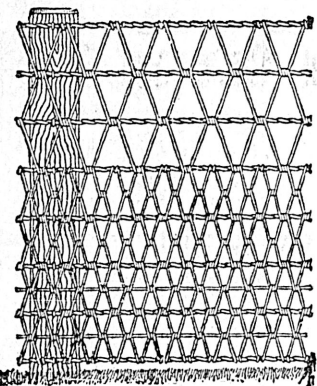
REMOVAL!

E. Schaper, Merchant Tailor

Begs to announce to the public that he has removed his Merchant Tailoring business from the corner of Broad Street and Trounce Alley, to the

Vernon Block, Douglas Street

Where he will be pleased to meet all his old customers and friends, and show them his fine new stock of Woollen Goods for Spring and Summer wear.



Ellwood Wire Fencing

Bull Proof
Chicken Proof
Fire Proof

The Hickman, Tye Hardware Co.
LIMITED

32 and 34 Yates St., Victoria, Agents.

Just Arrived

A carload of APOLLO BEST BLOOM GALVANIZED SHEETS and BLACK BESSEMER SOFT STEEL SHEETS all widths, lengths and gauges.

Also 105 tons of BLACK and GALVANIZED STANDARD WROUGHT IRON PIPE from 1-4 in. to 4 in. diameter.

E.G. Prior & Co.

LIMITED LIABILITY

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts., Victoria, B. C.

The Best Quality Carbons, Papers, Ribbons.

A. M. JONES

STENOGRAPHER
PHONE 302.

FOR SALE OR HIRE

Gasoline launch, 18 1/2 feet long with 6 foot beam, split new Buffalo engine, 2 horse power reversible propeller, removable top, hull perfect. Apply

ORR PATERSON
Cowichan Lake

Amherst shoes for men who work.

Removed to This City

Mr. Shore has sold out the Waverly Hotel at Cumberland, and has removed to Victoria with his family.

Bridge Tournament Postponed

The bridge and 500 tournament which was to be held on Tuesday at the drawing rooms of the Dallas hotel so generously placed at the disposal of the ladies in charge by Mr. Patterson, will take place a few days later.

Special Review

A special review of Victoria Hive No. 1. Ladies of the Macabees, will be held tomorrow at 8 o'clock in the A. O. U. W. Hall. Business of special importance is to be transacted, and a full complement of officers and members is requested.

Successful Sale of Work

A very successful sale of work was held at the A. O. U. W. Home on Tuesday afternoon, which was well attended, considering the weather. A number of fancy and useful articles were disposed of, and a large amount of home-made candy found ready sale. Several donations in cash were also received, for all of which the committee extends its grateful thanks.

Woman's Auxiliary to Missions.

Wednesday, April 17, will be the 21st anniversary of the formation of the Woman's Auxiliary to Missions in the Canadian church. From a small beginning it has spread to every diocese and almost every parish in the Dominion. Special services of thanksgiving will be held for this diocese in St. John's church, as follows: 10 a. m., holy communion; 8 p. m., thanksgiving service with address by Ven. Archdeacon Pentreath, of the diocese of New Westminster.

St. James Church

The Easter vestry meeting of St. James parish was held in the rectory at 8 p. m. on Monday, April 8, 1907. After the usual vote of thanks to the retiring wardens, the following officers were elected: Rector's warden, C. Loat; people's warden, H. C. Marsh; church committee, Messrs. Eyres, Walter, Roberts, Ford, Stannard, Homer, Clarke, Wall, Daniel and Captain Walbran; sidesmen, Messrs. C. Daniel, P. Andrews, P. Foot, Newmann; vestry clerk, H. C. Marsh.

Collegiate School Cadet Corps

The following are some of the target returns for Friday, April 13, out of a possible 25: Sergeant Benson, 25; Sergeant Hall, 23; Captain Wilkinson, 22; Corporal Wilkinson, 21; Cadet Larson, 21; Cadet H. Phillips, 21; Cadet Ludgate, 20; Cadet Scharschmidt, 20; Cadet C. Phillips, 19; Drummer Sherborne, 18; Lieut. Davis, 18; Lieut. Cameron, 18; Cadet Cameron, 18; Cadet Copeland, 18; Cadet Grant, 18; Sergeant Lloyd, 17; Cadet Lloyd, 17; Lance Corporal Peters, 16; Cadet W. Ross, 16; Cadet Loeholm, 16; Cadet H. Ross, 15.

Good Templars Entertained

A very enjoyable evening was spent last Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Taggard, Cobble Hill, when they entertained the Good Templars. For the occasion the society rendered a well selected and varied programme, including vocal and instrumental music, recitations and an address. The repeated encores showed plainly how well the numbers were received. Piano accompaniments were played by Mrs. L. Deloume, whose musical aid lent considerable to the evening's entertainment. After full justice was done to the ample spread laid by the hostess, the party indulged in the usual games incident to such gatherings. Before dispersing, a vote of thanks was tendered by A. Dougan, on behalf of the lodge, for the pleasant evening, in answering which the host, Mr. Taggard, in a few well chosen words congratulated the members on the progress they had made, and expressed hearty wishes for continued success.

Can't Tell.—At first glance, in fact not until you feel it, can you tell the Princess enamelware from crockery. It looks like crockery and wears like iron. Teapots in about a dozen styles and sizes. Milk Pitchers and Children's Mugs. R. A. Brown & Co., 30 Douglas street.

Elwell's Advanced Bridge and Bridge Score Cards. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

The Empire Typewriter, used by the British admiralty, \$60 each. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Ice cream for afternoon teas, socials, parties, etc. Phone 188, Royal Dairy, Fort street.

Why not be young forever? Anda Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, moth patches, liver and iron spots, also yellowness or darkness of the skin, makes old faces look young again; will also develop the chest and arms. Dermathol removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, sunburn, salt rheum, coarse pores, tetters and eczema. Best pure French Cuta Castle Soap, 35 cents. French Dental Cream, 25 cents. Dr. H. B. F. Criston's French Toilet Preparations represented by Mrs. Winch, 129 Cormorant street. All orders by mail receive special attention.

Cold Snap.—Get your heaters from Clarke & Pearson—largest assortment in Victoria.

Camp stoves of all kinds at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Bird Cages and Cutlery at Cheapside.

Bar and Household Tumblers always in stock at Cheapside.

Elegant Hall Stoves and Stove Boards at Cheapside.

WAYWARD YOUTHS ARE ACCUSED OF MANY THEFTS

Two Seventeen-year Old Boys Locked Up by Police for Recent Petty Burglaries

Jimmy Bates and Harry Atkinson, two 17-year-old boys, were arrested by the police yesterday. The specific charge on which they were locked up was that of being persons concerned in the burglary of Schroeder's grocery store in the course of the past week; but once they were in the cells and the detectives had had time to look up their past careers, two other charges were laid against them, and when they appear before the magistrate on Monday they will have to answer to three charges in all.

From evidence which the detectives have been able to collect, the police are inclined to think that the burglary of Schroeder's store was merely the last of a series of small house-breakings and petty thefts in which it is alleged the boys were concerned.

From the way in which the last affair was carried out, the police were inclined to believe it was the work of boys. The store was broken into, a number of cigars and candies were stolen, the cash drawer was rifled, and the contents stolen from a number of prize packages. Before the marauders left they destroyed a quantity of the goods in the store, apparently out of a spirit of pure mischief and bravado.

It took the police some time to obtain any satisfactory results from the clues which they obtained at the time. Yesterday, however, the detectives forced the last link in their chain of evidence, and found out that the stolen goods under Bates' house. On the strength of this evidence he was arrested, and a little later he was joined in the cells by Atkinson.

The other two affairs in which the boys are thought to have been concerned are the burglarizing of the B. C. Messenger office, from which the sum of \$37 was stolen some two weeks ago, and the theft of a quantity of paint and gold leaf from Sears' paint shop. Bates worked for the messenger company for a time, and from the way in which the job was performed it is evident that it was the work of someone who knew the ground. Other evidence has also been obtained against the boys. Bates has been up in the police court before.

GOOD FOOD IS THE SECRET OF HEALTH

In a Kernel of Wheat Nature Provides Every Necessary Food Element

The human body constantly consumes the vital elements of which it is composed. And just as fire dies unless replenished with its elements, the air supplies the oxygen the body needs, but all the other elements must be derived from food. Some foods contain nitrogen. These are tissue-building foods. Some foods contain phosphorus and magnesium. These are force and heat-making foods. Some foods contain phosphorus, polish or other vital elements.

Malta-Vita, the only malted whole-wheat food, contains all these elements of life. No other food is so rich in vital nourishment, and no other so easily absorbed, for in Malta-Vita the starch of the wheat is converted by pure barley malt extract, into maltose, or malt sugar. Doctors recommend maltose and Malta-Vita is rich in it.

Malta-Vita is just as delicious as healthful. On cold mornings try it with hot milk or cream. All grocers.

RETURNS WITH HINTS

Automobile Man Picks Up Hints in Eastern Cities

J. Wood of the Victoria Garage returned Friday evening from an extended trip to the East in the interest of his firm. He made the trip especially to become acquainted with the different cars that are now being put on the market, and after visiting some of the largest factories on the continent has returned with many new and bright ideas for this season's trade. On his trip Mr. Wood visited New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, New Montreal, as well as his old home in Ontario. While in New York he took occasion to call at the factory of the Winton Car Company, for which he is the agent in this city, and placed an order for several new cars. He also ordered a large stock of automobile necessities, and it is expected that these will reach Victoria in time for the trade this summer. With the many suggestions that he received during his trip, Mr. Wood will now be able to arrange his garage in a manner that will be as complete as any in the United States or Canada, and everything pertaining to an automobile will be kept on hand. According to Mr. Wood, the fame of Victoria as a tourist resort has reached New York, and this summer will see a good number of New Yorkers spending their summer vacation in this city.

BRITONS NOT POPULAR.

Report that They Are Barred from Exclusive Clubs of New York.

New York, April 13.—Englishmen of high standing and high birth, who were once welcomed to exclusive clubs in this city are now virtually under the ban.

Their friends hesitate to propose them either as visitors or as members, as they are as likely as not to receive courteous intimation that they would better withdraw the names of their candidates. Several incidents which were seriously near to the old-fashioned "blackmailing" have recently occurred, and the comity between the social organizations of New York and London has in consequence been seriously disturbed.

The situation has arisen from no antipathy toward individuals, but from the displeasure of Americans at the manner in which they have been entertained at the clubs of the British metropolis, although ostensibly admitted to all the privileges.

They say that they get only to a small portion of a London club house, and some of them do not even progress to the strangers' room. They may be escorted to some small apartment set apart for foreigners at the top of the building, for they may be permitted to linger for while in a corridor. When the Englishman enters the American it is maintained that he is as likely as not to take him to some semi-proprietary club.

Phone 188 Royal Dairy, for fresh Ice Cream every day. Delivered in brick or otherwise.

OSBORNE DAIRY

No. 82 Blanchard St.
PHIL H. SMITH, Prop.
Phone No. 1437.

Ice cream supplied in any quantity to private or public parties. Fresh milk, buttermilk, etc., delivered to all parts of the city daily.

P. S.—Please favor me with your orders.

BATTERY STREET

James Bay

SIX-ROOMED MODERN COTTAGE

\$2600

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30 Broad Street.
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428.

New Goods

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VICTORIA HOUSE

New Spring Muslins at 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c. per yard.
New Check Dress Goods at 60c. and 75c. per yard.
New Venetian Cloths at 80c. per yard, worth \$1.00.
New Serge at 50c. and 60c. per yd.

G. A. RICHARDSON & CO

Victoria House

82 Yates Street

FINCH & FINCH,
IMPORTERS
The Exclusive Style Shop

Special Exhibit

OF

COAT SHIRTS

Including

CLUETT, PEABODY,
WELCH, MARGETSON

And Canada's best manufacturers

Our present collection of Men's Shirts stands pre-eminently above all others, as it embodies every accepted style of merit brought forth this season. Particular attention is called to THE FIT and quality of these shirts. Varying in price from

\$1.25 to \$5.00

FINCH & FINCH

HATTERS

57 Government Street

Police Clothing

Separate tenders will be received up to Monday the 22nd day of April, 1907, for the following: 1 uniform suit for Chief of Police; 1 dress uniform for Chief of Police; 3 uniforms for Sergeants; 3 uniforms for Gaolers; 2 uniforms for Drivers; 12 uniforms for Patrolmen; 1 uniform for Park Constable; 3 uniform overcoats for Sergeants; 15 waterproof coats; 15 helmets. All as per specification and samples shown in the office of the Purchasing Agent of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, City Hall.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTE,

Purchasing Agent.

City Hall, April 13th, 1907.

ATTENTION!

I beg to announce that I have JUST RECEIVED

A fine assortment of

Black Blue Serges

FOR

SUMMER WEAR

We guarantee every garment made.

PEDEN'S

TAILORING PARLORS

31 FORT STREET

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.



and Style in Footwear, don't fail to come and see us. We are in direct touch with Eastern and European novelties and styles, and are showing the best of new lines in our two windows. For Monday, we are continuing the Slipper Sale—selling Slippers at \$1.95 that cost you \$3.00 to \$3.50 elsewhere.

PATERSON SHOE CO., 70 GOVERNMENT STREET

BEST ENGLISH CUTLERY

We have a splendid line of Fish and Dessert Knives and Forks, Table Knives, etc., from the best English houses. The Fish and Dessert Sets are put up in handsome cases. The handles are of ivory, pearl and celluloid. These goods make very useful and acceptable presents.

TABLE KNIVES—Ivory handles, from \$15.00 per dozen to\$9.00
TABLE KNIVES—Celluloid handles, from \$6.00 per dozen to\$5.00

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Phone 118 43 GOVT. STREET. P.O. Box 93

For Lumber, Sash, Doors

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THE TAYLOR MILL COMPANY, Limited Liability

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The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd

MILLS, SHAWNIGAN LAKE. T. ELFORD, MANAGER.
OFFICE AND YARDS, Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.
Manufacturers of
Rough and Dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Moulding, Etc., of the best quality.
Seasoned, Kiln-Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock.
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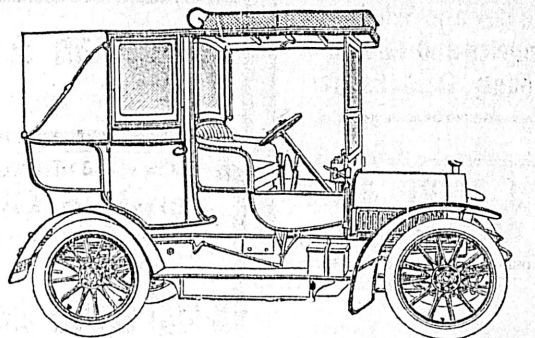
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ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

Sashes, Doors and Wood Work

of all kinds

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc



We think we have sold more motor cars in Victoria than all the other garages combined. One car has sold another, because merit wins. We have a baker's dozen or more now coming over the ocean to give pleasure to the Victorians who have ordered them.

Are you thinking of buying a Motor Car? If so, it will be to your interest to see us first.

The Plimley Automobile Co., Ltd.,

15 Government Street, opposite Post Office
VICTORIA, B. C.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

SOLICITS YOUR BUSINESS

BUSINESS ACCOUNTS

carried on favorable terms.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Interest added quarterly.

THOS. R. WHITLEY,

Manager, VICTORIA B. C.

Total Assets, \$44,500,000.

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British Columbia's Leading Paper

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CLAY'S
Confectionery

Callard & Bowser's celebrated
Butter Scotch.
Macintoshes Toilets.
Webb's Milk Chocolate.
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Milk Chocolate.
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CLAY'S, 39 Fort St.

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SARSAPARILLA**
THE TRUE BLOOD PURIFIER
Absolutely free from alcohol. Roots
and herbs its only components.

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J. TEAGUE

HAIRDYING COMB

Turns GRAY HAIR into
its natural color.
Perfectly Harmless

For Sale at

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GET YOUR
ONION SETS
NOW FOR
EARLY USE

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Seeds and Nurserymen, 13 Broad Street

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Port Angeles

We Buy and Sell Port
Angeles and Clallam
County Real Estate

W. J. WARE & CO.

W. J. WARE

TENDERS.

Separate tenders will be received up to
4 p. m. on Monday the 22nd inst., for the
following goods: Two feed water heaters;
100 cedar poles; 3,500 lbs. No. 6 W. P. line
wire; 500 Insulators; 500 pins and 500
brackets. As per specification to be seen
at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily
accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOFF,
Purchasing Agent.
City Hall, April 13th, 1907.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

ALBERT H. MAYNARD

Successor to

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41 PANDORA AVE., VICTORIA, B. C.
Importer and dealer in Photo-
graphic Material of every description,
Kodaks, Films, Cameras, Tripods,
Magnifying Lenses and Slides for sale
and hire. Amateur developing and
printing done. Some great bargains
in new and second-hand cameras
of all makes.

PHONE B 360.

A SNAP

75 Acres with nice 5-roomed
house, barn, stable, etc. Parties
leaving district. Must be sold
at once. Apply to MATSON &
COLES.

A pretty new bungalow with
nice lot; very cheap at \$4,000.
Easy terms.

MATSON & COLES

CAPITAL PLANING AND SAW MILLS

RICHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS. VICTORIA, B. C.
DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS.
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

LEMON, GONNASON & COMPANY

P. O. BOX 532.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

Condensed
COFFEE

In Tins, 25c each

No trouble. Teaspoonful
or less in a cup with a little
hot water and your coffee
is made.

WM. B. HALL

Tel. 917. 89 Douglas St.

OWN A HOME

\$3750

Will buy an 8-roomed house on
Fort street; lot 60x120; close in.

\$2250

Buys a 2-storey dwelling on
View street.

\$3000

Secures an 8-roomed modern
cottage, North Park street.

\$2100

Purchases a 2-roomed cottage
on Hulton street; stable and
chicken houses; lot 65x120.
Furnished cottage to let.

Duck & Johnston

83 JOHNSON STREET

FOR SALE

Choice Inside

LOT

\$1050

For Quick Sale

Heisterman & Co.

75 Government Street

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Sensible Gifts

in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc.,
make pleasing and serviceable
gifts. If they bear the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

they are the best for money and
long experience can produce.

In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tu-
reens, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Fire Department
Supplies

Separate tenders will be received by the
undersigned up to 4 p. m. on Monday the
22nd inst., for the following supplies:

200 feet of one inch Chemical Fire Hose;
800 feet of two and a half inch fire hose;
also 25 suits of Firemen's uniforms and 20
caps; all to be furnished and delivered as
specifications and samples to be seen at
the office of the Purchasing Agent.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily
accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOFF,
Purchasing Agent.
City Hall, April 13th, 1907.

THIS IS A SNAP

For Sale—260 Acres of
land at, per acre, \$12
2 LOG HOUSES AND LOG OUTBUILD-
INGS—Stable, hen house, orchard, 50
acres, 50 acres fenced, 25 acres under
cultivation, several hundred sheep now
grazing there; small meadow in front,
good stream and well, good neighbors;
splendid view of sea. This property is
cheap at \$25,000 per acre the way property
is sold.

SNAP—House and furniture; party leaving.
House and lot in first-class condition; 3
bedrooms, 7 rooms below, air furnace,
best furniture and nick-nacks. Every-
thing goes, \$7,000.

VICTORIA & DISTRICT REALTY

CO.

8 Metropolitan Block
Opp. Post Office.

You're Next

In order to get your Lawn Mower
Ground and Repaired call at

WAITES BROS.

59 Fort Street.

Phone 446

SCISSORS
AND
SHEARS

In dressmakers' Tailors' and
home use. All sizes 5 inches to
12 inches.

We Guarantee these Goods

—AT—

FOX'S

CUTLERY STORE
78 Government StreetFLOCK OF BLACK GAME
RECEIVES ADDITION

Five More Birds Imported From
Denmark and Released at
Quamichan

Five more birds have been added to the
little flock of black game at present in ex-
istence on the island. The birds—four
cocks and one hen—arrived in the city yester-
day, and were immediately sent up to
Quamichan Lake, where they are now running
in the wilds of V. H. Hayward's es-
tate amidst the fellow who were turned
loose there in October of the past year.

The five birds were got out here on the
initiative of Edward Musgrave, of the local
game Association. Word was received in
the city some time ago to the effect that
of the nine black game turned loose at
Quamichan last October the three cocks
have died. The bodies of two were found,
while of the third nothing has since been
seen. Inasmuch as the six remaining hens
are often caught sight of, it is thought
that the third cock must also be dead, and
accordingly Mr. Musgrave has Mr. Musgrave
for three more cocks to replace those which
died. Mr. Musgrave sent his order to a
man in Copenhagen, Denmark, whose busi-
ness it is to supply these birds to sporting
associations, and from whom the first con-
signments were received. Only three birds
were required, but the exporter refused to
part with the three unless the local game
Association would take his whole remaining
stock. Accordingly Mr. Musgrave called
him to send along all that he had, and the
four cocks and the hen were forwarded.
The birds were shipped through the Pa-
cific Express Co. and arrived in the city
in the pink of condition. They had
evidently been well cared for during their
long voyage, and were as plump and fat
as "divers as crickets." When turned
loose they immediately took to the woods,
and are now, it is to be expected, hobnob-
bing with their fellows who came before
them to Quamichan.

The five black game, says Mr. Musgrave,
cost, delivered in this city, \$25 each, or
\$125 in all. For the purpose of raising the
sum necessary to pay for the birds, he has
started a subscription list. This list is ac-
cessible at his office at the corner of Broad
street and Troncon Alley. It is being well
sustained, and it is hoped that the sum
needed will be raised in a short time.

Mr. Musgrave states that the six sur-
viving hen black game came through the
winter well. They were seen at the close
of the cold weather, and all appeared
as fat and healthy as the cocks. Now that
the spring has come they are all appear-
ances faring better than ever, and no fears
are entertained as to their not being able
to acclimate to the climate of the island.

The newly imported cocks it is hoped they
will raise families and rapidly increase.
They could not, in the opinion of Mr.
Musgrave, have been turned loose in a
better place. "The surrounding country,"
he said, in discussing the matter with a
Colonist reporter, "is settled by people
who are really interested in game pres-
ervation. They are all entirely in sym-
pathy with the association in its attempts
to introduce the black game, and would
sooner cut off their right hand than shoot
one of the birds before they are declared
open for sport."

The capercaillie that were turned loose
at Cowichan Lake at the same time that
the black game were placed at Quamichan
are, according to all accounts, doing even
better than the black game. So far as is
known, none of the birds have died. The
flock of nine have now increased to fifteen,
inasmuch as the country in which they are
loose, is rather wild, it would be a harder
matter to find them should they die, than
it would be the black game, which are
in the hands of the capercaillie were turned
loose, and numbers of these have from time
to time been seen by residents of the dis-
trict.

The whole, sportsmen and others in-
terested in the experiment are inclined to
be optimistic, and to think that the ven-
ture in naturalization will prove as success-
ful as it did in the case of the pheasants.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

Lemon, Gonnason & Co., v. Dunsinuir.
This is a mechanics' lien case of some
importance to builders, contractors and
millmen. Judgment was delivered yester-
day by the court as follows: Finding, 1.
That the plaintiffs are millmen.

The defendant, Dunsinuir, was a contractor
who had undertaken to build a house for
the other defendant, Dunsinuir.

The plaintiff brought this action as
against Dunsinuir for a declaration that
they were entitled to a lien under the
Mechanics' Lien Act against the said Dunsinuir
house for the sum of \$8,500. The price of
lumber supplied to Dunsinuir during the
months of August and September, 1906,
and by him used in the construction of
Dunsinuir's house. The county court judge
gave judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, and
Dunsinuir now appeals from that decision.

On 1st August, 1907, Mesher had under con-
tract several houses in different stages of
construction. Mr. Dunsinuir's house was
just commenced, others were almost com-
pleted. Mesher at that time owed plaintiffs
some \$8,500. He had other creditors
also. On 4th August, at a meeting of his
creditors, explanation and statements were
given by him and an arrangement arrived
at, by which it was hoped he would be able
to carry on after paying his creditors. The
plaintiffs were to continue to advance him
lumber and he promised that all supplies,
including, of course, lumber, would be paid
for by him in cash, monthly, that is to say,
he was to pay for all supplies received dur-
ing one month on the 15th day of the fol-
lowing month. At this meeting, and at
various times in July and August, before
and after the meeting, the plaintiffs told the
plaintiffs that on 1st September he would
receive on account of Dunsinuir's con-
tract the sum of \$2,000, and that out of
that sum he would be able to pay them
\$1,000. The names of other persons from
whom he expected to receive money were
mentioned by him, and he made state-
ments and promises from which Lemon,

Gonnason & Co. were led to expect that he
would be in a position on 1st September to
pay them on general account some \$3,500.
On 1st September Mesher did not pay them
on Saturday the 2nd, as he had handed to
the plaintiffs his own cheque for \$1,000,
without saying a word as to where the
money came from or as to the application.
The defendant Dunsinuir claims that this
\$1,000 was part of \$2,000, paid by him to
Mesher and that it should have been, and
actually was, appropriated by Mesher so
as to satisfy the charges for lumber sup-
plied to his house. The plaintiffs deny that
there was any appropriation by Mesher,
and that therefore instead of applying it to
Dunsinuir's account, they received the sum
him from any risk of lien, they applied it
as they previously applied all moneys paid
by him (p. 20, 1, 12 & 13) "just as we had
been doing right along." (p. 20, 1, 12 & 13).
It is concerning this application of the money
that this present appeal has been taken.
On behalf of Mr. Dunsinuir it is contended
that it was in fact on Saturday the 2nd
of September applied by Mesher's express
direction in payment for the material sup-
plied for Mr. Dunsinuir's house, and that
it is not then applied, then by reason of ac-
count entered into the creditor's account
that all goods supplied during the month
should be paid for in cash there had been
an appropriation by Mesher at that meeting
to Mr. Dunsinuir's account for lumber sup-
plied in August, and no express direction on
Saturday morning was necessary. The fact
that some \$300 worth of lumber had been
delivered to Dunsinuir's house on the 2nd
of August gives some color to this contention.
The rule relating to appropriation of pay-
ments as taken from the Roman law re-
quired, where no direction had been given
by the debtor, that the payment should be
appropriated to the most burdensome debt.
The courts of chancery in England adopted
that rule, but the courts of common law
followed a different rule, and where no di-
rection was given by the debtor, allowed
the creditor to apply the payments as he
saw fit. In *Simpson v. Ingham* (1823) L.
& C. 42, Bayley, J., states the common
law doctrine thus:

"The general rule is that the party who
pays money has a right to apply that pay-
ment as he thinks fit. If there are several
debts due from him he has right to say
to which of these debts the payment shall
be applied. If he does not make a specific
payment then the right of application gen-
erally devolves on the party who receives
the money."

"The debtor's right must be exercised at
the time the payment is made, or before.
The creditor on the other hand, is per-
mitted to be more deliberate. He may ex-
ercise his right of election up to the very
last moment," per Lord Monaghan in the
Meca Case (1897) 2 A. C. 286 at 293—
even in the witness box, as in *Seymour v.
Black* (1897) 15 K. J. 475.

The learned county court judge has
found that there was no appropriation by
Mesher at the time of giving the cheque.
But Mr. Peters contended that in reaching
that conclusion the learned judge over-
looked the rule of law that permits the
court to hold that there may be an approp-
riation by the intention of the debtor.
Saying that payment without an express di-
rection, as it is not necessary there should
be a specific direction if the circumstances
are tantamount to one, or if the intention
of the debtor is to apply the money to a
particular debt, the court may find that
Newman v. Clay (1811) 1 East, 231,
where two notes of hand were given up.
The taking back of these notes for cancel-
lation held to be sufficient to apply the pay-
ment without words. Whether the inten-
tion of Mesher was sufficiently indicated on
the morning of Saturday the 2nd of Sep-
tember or before to constitute an approp-
riation of this \$1,000 to the Dunsinuir
lumber in question. In my opinion it was
not. Mesher at that interview said nothing
whatever about the appropriation of the
money. He did not know whence the money came.
He only learned some days afterwards that
Dunsinuir had paid this \$2,000. At the
interview on Saturday he repaid the
Mesher's debt, but he did not say he was
paying the promised \$3,500, and Mesher prom-
ised to see him again on Monday. But it
is said that Lemon had in his pocket a slip
of paper on which he had written the sum
of the Dunsinuir account, less dis-
counts for cash, and that at the end of
the interview he handed this slip to Mesher.
That is all true, but Lemon was not a
party to the interview, and he was not
in a position to give evidence as to what
Lemon said when he should meet Mesher.
In *Simpson v. Ingham* supra, Bayley, J.,
says:

Entries made by a man in books which he
keeps for his own private purposes are not
conclusive on him, until he has made a
communication on the subject of those en-
tries to the party who is to pay them, and
continues to have the option of applying
the several payments as he thinks fit."

Holford, J., at p. 74, uses similar expres-
sions and goes on to say that the entries in
his own private books shows only that the
idea of so applying the payments had passed
in their own minds. It is not, he says, the
intention of making such application of
the payments and had afterwards re-
fused to carry such intention into effect.
The court in that case held that where
an account was made up for the purpose of
showing what the balance was, and for
no other purpose, it was held that such an
account did not constitute an appropriation
of the trial and also on the appeal great
prominence was given to this slip of paper,
which, as I have already said, was pre-
pared as a mere memorandum for Lemon's
use.

At the close of the in-
terview, when Lemon was reproaching him
for not making up the full \$3,500, and
pointing out that what he had given was
only a part of the money, he said, "I will
supply during August," which amounted to
about \$1470 (see pp. 13 & 22, 32-33).
Mesher said "How much is it? How much
do you owe me?" and Lemon said "I don't
know or what do I owe?" Thereupon
Lemon produced this slip and said "5000
and something," Mesher said, "Let me
see," and put it in his pocket. This ac-
count had been paid, and other things
just before or just after, Mesher promised
to see Lemon on Monday, pp. 12 & 26.
I infer that this promise to see him was
made with reference to a further
payment. With this account of the slip
must be read Lemon's statement at p. 23:
"I did not know till several days after
the interview what he had paid, and this
\$1,000. It is said that the handing over
of this slip to Mesher shows an appropria-
tion, but in my opinion the circumstances
all show that the parties never intended
that the money should be applied to the
Dunsinuir account. Mesher was intent on
getting money from Mesher. Mesher was
anxious to get away from him—to save
himself off from the liability that Mesher
would rather encourage the idea that the
Dunsinuir money was still available. But
without going so far as that, how could it
be applied to the Dunsinuir account unless
Lemon was made aware either by express words
or circumstances tantamount thereto of the
name of the person by whom it was being
paid? Then as to the arrangement enter-
ed into at the creditors' meeting when it was
arranged that Mesher should pay cash. It
is contended that this was an appropriation
binding on Mesher and the plaintiffs, and
prevented then exercising their election.
In the first place, at that meeting there
were promises made by Mesher to pay on
the general account, as well as for the
lumber supplies. Does anyone contend
that Lemon, Gonnason & Co. would con-
tinue to advance lumber for his bare cash
value and renounce their chances of get-
ting paid for the lumber and other sup-
plies? It is contended that the money was
to enable him to get money from those
houses he was building and so pay off some
of the arrears: (p. 27, 1, 15 & 16; p. 28,
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TURN YOUR HOUSE INTO MONEY

Rockland Ave.—Near Oak Bay avenue, 2 lots 112x100 and 5 room cottage, modern improvements; garden and orchard. Price \$3,750.

Superior St.—Two story 7 roomed house, with bath and pantry, electric light and gas. Price \$3,500.

Pandora St.—7 roomed house, in good order; lot 60x120. Price \$2,600.

Oak Bay Ave.—7 roomed house; good sea view; lot 60x131. Price \$3,200.

Superior St.—Large 8 roomed house; lot 60x120; close to Government Buildings. Price \$4,000.

Stanley St.—Corner Lampson, in Victoria West; 1 acre and 5 room house. Price \$1,800.

View St.—Near Douglas; cottage and one lot. Price \$8,000.

Gamma St.—5 roomed house, kitchen and pantry; fruit trees, small fruits, chicken house; ¼ acre land. Price \$3,200.

Richmond Ave.—Two story 8 roomed house, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, fruit trees, stable, lot 60x135. Price \$3,000.

See Our Next Ad.

AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S WORK

Some Additional Particulars Are Furnished by The Local Council of Women

As many inquiries have ensued since the publication of the monthly report of the Local Council of Women of the invitation extended to this colony to compete in the above exhibition, the following particulars are added for general information. After conference with certain ladies—experts in such matters—a meeting will be called to discuss what it may be possible to effect. The invitation stands as follows:

Exhibits

The president of the exhibition and the executive committee will be pleased to receive exhibits from any part of the world which are the work of women or girls. Such exhibits are strictly limited to sections A, B and D, referred to hereunder.

Exhibits will be separated into three divisions:

1. The individual work of exhibitors over 18 years of age.
2. The individual work of exhibitors over 15 and under 18 years of age.
3. The individual work of exhibitors under 15 years of age.

The division to which each exhibit belongs should be stated by the sender.

Group 1—Section A: Fine Arts

Oil paintings and water colors (landscape, seascape, still life, portraits or figure study, etc.), miniatures, sculpture, drawing, black and white, engraving, etching, etc. (copies will not be admitted).

Section B: Applied Arts

Enamels, painting on china, modeling in clay or ware, wood carving, painting in oils or water colors on silk, satin, etc., poker work, etc.

Group 2—Section D

Plain, fancy and art needle work, every variety of lace, such as Binche, Brussels, Buckinghamshire, Carrickmacross, Devonshire, Guipure, Honiton, Irish crochets, Limerick, Mantilla, Mechlin, Maltese, Peasant, Pillow, Point, Torchon, Valenciennes, and Victoria Point lace, applique work, hand-made dress trimmings, silk embroidery, Mount Mellick work, crochets, beads, white, lettering, arranges, chenille, ribbon, daisy, canvas, wool, drawn thread, shawls, crazy, Oriental, leather, ivory, knitting, belting, tatting, crevel and paper work, drawing, best single article, such as tea cosy, afternoon tea-cloth, hand-made quilt, pillow shams, table centres, etc., fishscale, hairpin and seed work, smoking, dressed dolls, wax flowers, etc.

The office bearers in charge of this exhibition are as follows:

President, her Excellency the Queen; **Northeast**, C. T.; **Vice-presidents**, Miss Rawson, New South Wales; Lady Le Hunte, South Australia; the Hon. Lady Talbot, Victoria; Lady Bedford, Western Australia; the Lady Chisholm, Queensland; the Lady Edeline, New Zealand; and a large general committee, of whom the office bearers are:

Chairman, the Hon. Alfred Deakin, the prime minister of Australia; **Vice-chairman**, the Hon. Sir Samuel Griffith, G. C. M. G., the chief justice of the high court of Australia.

Bargains In

English Blouses at the Beehive, 84 Douglas St., from 75c to \$2.00, all about half their usual prices; various colors; make good morning blouses. Try the Silk-finished blouse; three pairs for \$1.00 or 35c per pair.

TRACKMEN'S WAGES RAISED.

C. P. R. Makes Concession to Men From Fort William to Pacific Coast.

Winnipeg, April 11.—Trackmen on the C.P.R. between Fort William and the Pacific coast will receive an increase of 8 per cent over their present wage scale. The new arrangements which are being made are satisfactory to both parties.

The present daily wage for sectionmen is \$1.50 and \$1.55 per day. This will be raised to range between \$1.62 and \$1.67 per day. The change affects all the sectionmen, and involves some five thousand five hundred miles of road. In this territory there are about seven hundred and twenty sections employing anywhere between fifteen hundred and twenty-five hundred men.

VANCOUVER'S LABOR TROUBLES.

Negotiations Between Carpenters and Employers so far Resulted in Nothing.

The history of the carpenters' strike in Vancouver from the Vancouver Builders' Exchange point of view was given to the Province. The members of the exchange met at their rooms in the Crowe & Wilson block, and what they decided is shown by the following letter, signed by Mr. S. J. Crowe, president:

"Since April 1 the carpenters of the city have been on strike. They have since that time published their version of the causes which have led up to the trouble, with many misleading comments, and also gave their reasons for refusing the different offers made them by the Builders' Exchange. To give the public full information upon the subject, I enclose copies of all correspondence that passed between this exchange and the Hon. Rudolph Lemieux, minister of labor, R. G. Macpherson, M.P., and the carpenters' council. You will see by the letters and reports of conferences given that all our offers have been rejected, and that the carpenters' council flatly refused arbitration in any form.

"Our first offer was 50 cents per hour to take effect May 1 and the reason for asking the change to take place one month later than April 1 was because many contractors had work on hand taken before January 1 that could not be completed before July 1, and for this reason wished to have wages remain at the old rate for another month. At the conference held on April 6, we agreed to forego this request and allow the 50 cents per hour to take effect whenever work started or submit the case to any kind of arbitration.

"This offer was also refused, and the Builders' Exchange has now decided that unless a settlement is effected before Monday, April 15, they will take steps to secure men and proceed with their work."

NORTH ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Berlin, April 6.—A renewal of the North Atlantic rate war seems by no means distant of realization in the light of statements contained in the annual report of the Hamburg-American Company.

Since the long continued conflict of a few years ago, which resulted in the carriage of passengers across the Atlantic at almost nominal fares the position of the Cunard Company has been one of practical independence. The previously existing agreements have never been renewed, despite the efforts of the combine acting in cooperation with the German lines to re-establish them.

The Cunard Company have adhered to the agreements in principle, but it is about all that can be said. Moreover, the Cunard Company's close relations with the Austro-Hungarian Government in regard to the carriage of emigrants from the Mediterranean have always been a source of annoyance to the German lines, while the "all-British" company's share of the Scandinavian emigrant traffic is not a little begrudged in Teutonic shipping circles.

COAL MINES DISPUTE IN SAME POSITION

Result of Referendum Among Miners May Be Made Known Tomorrow

Calgary, Alta., April 12.—The situation in the coal mining industry remains unchanged. The operators have taken the necessary steps, as laid down in the Trades Disputes act, and have made the necessary application to the minister for the appointment of a board of investigation. Upon receipt of the prescribed request from the minister the operators will recommend the appointment of a representative from their side to act on the board of three appointed to investigate and adjudicate upon the merits of the dispute.

From latest reports there does not seem to be the danger of a strike which existed a few days ago. The miners are commencing to doubt whether, before a strictly impartial tribunal, they will secure as favorable an agreement as the one which was formulated and consented to by the joint conference.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the miners' delegates to avoid recognition of the Operators' association, and President Sherman is now endeavoring to make separate agreements with each particular mining company on the old plan, which enabled the union to use one against the other to obtain further concessions. The Operators' union, however, which was formed as a result of the request of Mr. Sherman for a joint conference to arrange a uniform contract, having come into existence thereby as a mining company association, will not go back to the old state of affairs and make new agreements separately. It is a case of uniform agreement for all of the unions now with them.

The United Workers' association of which Mr. Sherman is the vice-president of the affected district, has issued orders for a referendum to be taken on the question, "Strike or no strike." This will be completed by the 13th inst.

The operators consider this a tactical move in the direction of forcing them into making separate agreements with the union. It is taken under subsection B of section 15 of the new act which reads: "And whereas each of the parties are called upon to file, before proceedings under the act can go on, a statutory declaration setting forth that failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the minister or a board of conciliation and investigation under the act, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declaration, a lockout or strike, as the case may be, will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such lockout of strike has been obtained."

This shows clearly that Vice-president Sherman must take the referendum in order to obtain authority to strike if extremes arise, and it follows as a noticeable fact that the taking of it reveals that up to that present time he has evidently had no authority for the strike talk.

SEVENTY THOUSAND APPLICATIONS.

The number of applications received by the army from parties in Canada desiring help of various sorts has reached 70,000. The army officials are of the opinion that they could easily secure the number but it would be utterly impossible to transport them here in the course of a single season. The work which is already planned is thought to be an enormous undertaking. Every available vessel for the work has already been engaged and up till June 15 every accommodation on all these vessels has been taken. All the army immigrants will sail from Liverpool and are booked from there to Canada, their exact places of destination being decided afterwards.

Work of Church Army.

Of almost equal importance in the vast immigration projects which are being launched is the work of the church army, which is under the supervision of the Anglican church. A large number of immigrants brought out by its body have already arrived and Capt. Stephens, who is in charge of the work of receiving the newcomers in Winnipeg, announces that 1,300 more are now on the way. A large contingent arrived in Quebec last week in charge of Capt. Perry, and were distributed at various points throughout eastern Canada, where their services were quickly engaged.

Will Establish Branch Here.

Captain Stephens also announces that the first branch division of the church army to be established in Canada will be founded in Winnipeg during the coming summer. An advisory committee has already been formed consisting of, Archbishop Matheson, Archdeacon Fortin, Archdeacon Phair,

Rev. S. G. Chambers, Hon. T. M. Daly, P. W. Rimer, Rev. H. T. Leslie, church of England immigration chaplain George Grisdale, synod accountant J. A. Machray, synod solicitor, and Harry T. Webb, chartered accountant.

An effort will also be made to induce Wilson Carlisle, the honorary chief and founder of the army to come to Winnipeg. Since the foundation of the organization twenty-five years ago at Westminster he has been the leader and the remarkable growth of the body has been in many respects due to his work. Capt. Stephens has communicated with him regarding a visit to Canada and it is quite probable that he will be seen in Winnipeg during the summer. The official establishment of the church army in Winnipeg will witness a big demonstration in the city. All the members of the Anglican clergy are greatly in favor of it and the project will be realized in the near future.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Washington, April 8.—That a fugitive from justice in the United States who has been extradited from Canada on one charge cannot be imprisoned on another charge was decided today by the supreme court of the United States in the case of Charles C. Browne, an appraiser of merchandise at New York, who three years ago was indicted and convicted in connection with frauds discovered in connection with the importations of Japanese silks. The opinion of the court was delivered by Justice Peckham and affirmed the decision of Judge Hough, sitting in the circuit court for the southern district of New York, who ordered Browne's release on a writ of habeas corpus.

OLDEST OF MASONS.

Neepawa, Man., April 7.—Neepawa Freemasons, to the number of about 60, lately paid their annual visit to the home of John Dempsey, who is honored as the oldest Freemason in the world, being ninety-two years of age, and having been a Freemason for seventy-one years.

The occasion of the visit was the old gentleman's birthday, and his daughter, Miss Dempsey, who entertains the brethren every year on this day, was present with her godson, and an address by the Masons present. Mr. Dempsey replied in an excellent speech.

To have lived within eight years of a complete century is given to few men, and to have become a member of the Masonic order within a few months after age qualified him as a rare, so that the claim of being the oldest Freemason in the world, put forth by Mr. Dempsey, is rightfully regarded as correct, and has never been successfully disputed.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, April 12.

Wheat No. 2—Open. High. Low. Close.

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Corn No. 2—

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CAREER AND WORK OF LATE DR. DRUMMOND

Poet of "The Habitant" Was Shining Light in the Literary World

The late Dr. Drummond, whose death occurred at Cobalt on April 6th, was married in April 1894, to May Isabel, daughter of Dr. O. C. Harvey, of Savanna la Mar, Jamaica. In religion he was a Protestant. Two children, a boy of 10 and a girl of 3 years, survive.

Dr. Drummond was, of course, well known throughout Canada, not only as an author but as a lover of the outdoor life. The fame of his works extended to the United States, and there also in the north woods, and amongst literary circles, the news of his serious illness was received with profound regret.

They knew him there, as he was known in Canada, as a physician, naturalist, and woodman.

Dr. Drummond died in a surroundings peculiarly fitted to the environment he loved, and through his writings, made others love. He expressed the very spirit of his, strong, elemental things, of the wild rush of a swollen torrent across rocks, of trees bending before the snow gale, of the long comfortable evenings in camp, a tale of good hunting, to tell of listen to, and the outer riot and cold and the inner peace and warmth:

Yours' an' res' of de boy, Johnnie,
by light of de coal oil lamp,
An' you're singin' an' tolin' story, sittin' around de camp,
We hear de win' on de chimney, an' we know it was beeg, beeg storm,
But of box stove, she's roarin', an' camp's feelin' nice an' warm.

A book of Drummond's verse, "The Habitant," preferably, was as indispensable an element of a camp kit as the case of drugs or the frying pan. The man best qualified to read them, when the fire roars at night, is so valuable a member of any hunting party as to absorb him from many of the more arduous duties calculated to kill in him that fine, keen sympathy with the Canadian master which is requisite to even a fair interpretation of the twang, the lilt—the spirit, in a word—of the various verse.

They can be badly read, and have been—more often than not, perhaps—yet all that but renders appreciation the more heartfelt when finally to the lot of the camper there fall the pleasure of listening to some real interpreter.

Of Sweet Nature.
"Dr. Drummond's verse reflects his character," said Dr. G. Lenox Curtis of New York, president of the Canadian Camp, recently. "He was a man of sweet nature, a jovial man. He was never averse to reading his own verse in camp, in which he has spent most of his time in the past few years, and those who privilege it has been to hear him have much to remember."

His Work Historical.
Dr. Drummond was born in 1854 at Curraun House, County Leitrim, Ireland, and the author of "The Habitant" and other French-Canadian verse, is therefore not himself a Canadian by birth. Through his writings Dr. Drummond has familiarized the majority of

readers on this continent with the picturesque talk of "Jean" and "Baptiste" and has thrown light on the manners and customs, the racial peculiarities and the history of the element of French-Canada.

Dr. Drummond was the son of an officer of the Royal Irish Constabulary. He was a practicing physician of Montreal, but the life of the French-Canadian impressed him so strongly that he felt impelled to record it.

When Dr. Drummond was ten years old he came to Canada with his parents, but his father died after he had been but a year in the new country. Since he came to Canada, Dr. Drummond has always lived in Montreal, and his three brothers are all prominent in the business life of that city.

Where He Was Educated.
Dr. Drummond was educated at Mohill, County Leitrim, Ireland, and at Montreal High School, and studied medicine at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, graduating from there in the year 1894. He held the chair of medical jurisprudence at Bishop's College. The noted author was vice-president of the Laurentian Club and the St. Maurice Club, both being well known fish and game associations, and was also president of the Montreal Kennel Club. He became best known to the general public, however, by his contributions to dialect literature.

"The Papineau Gun" and "The Wreck of the Julie Plante" attained an immense success all over Canada and the United States. He followed up these successes with "The Habitant," "Jubilee Ode" for Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee, and also wrote for Madame Albani a song, "Le Grand Seigneur," which was sung by her on one of her American tours. Dr. Drummond also wrote some satirical English verse which attracted attention.

His talent undoubtedly lay in versifications in the French-Canadian patois, at which he soon became recognized as a master.
"The Habitant," "Johnnie Corbett" and "Philorum's Canoe," justified the expectations which his earlier work aroused.

University Gave Degree.
In recognition of his literary work, Toronto University conferred upon Dr. Drummond the coveted LL.D.

He was not inaptly described as the Bret Harte of Canada and his contributions to literature will be a lasting monument to his past life and work.

The Wreck of the Julie Plante.
On a dark night on Lac St. Pierre, De win' she blow, blow, blow,
An' de crew of de wood scow Julie Plante

Got scar't an' run below—
For de win' she blew lak hurricane;
Bimeby she blow some more,
An' de scow up on Lac St. Pierre
Wan arpent from de shore.

De captaine walk on de fronte deck,
An' walk hekin' deek, too—
He call de crew from up de hole,
He call de cook, also,
De cook, she's name was Rosie,
She came from Montreal
Was chambre maid on lumber barge
On the Grande Lachine Canal.

De win' she blow from nor-eas'-wes'—
De scow' win' she blow, too,
Wen Rosie cry, "Mon cher captaine,
Mon cher, w'at I shall do?"
Den de captaine t'row de big ankerre,
But still de scow she dreef,
De crew he can't pass on de shore,
Becos he los' his skeef.

De night was dork lak wan black cat,
De wave run high an' gas',
Wen de captaine tak' de Rosie girl,
An' tie her to de mast,
Den he also tak' de life preserve,
An' jump on de lag',
An' say, "Good-by, ma Rosie, dear
I go down for your sak'."

Nex' mornin' very early,
"Bout half-pas' two—tree-four—
De captaine—scow—an' de poor Rosie
Was corpses on de shore,
For de win' she blow lak hurricane,
Bimeby she blow some more,
An' de scow, bus' up on Lac St. Pierre,
Wan arpent from de shore.

MORAL.
Now all good wood scow sailor man
Tak' warnin' by dat storm,
An' go an' marry some nice French girl
An' live on wan beeg farm.
De win' can blow lak hurricane
An' s'pose she blow some more,
You can't get down on Lac St. Pierre
So long as you stay on shore.

AUDIENCE WITH MIKADO.
Tokio, April 12.—Rear Admiral Brownson, U.S.N., was received in audience today by the emperor.

OFFER TO MOTTI.
Munich, April 12.—It is announced that Felix Motti has received a very tempting offer from Heinrich Corred to conduct the orchestra of the Metropolitan Oper House, New York.

GHOST STORIES DEAR FOR LONDON PAPERS

Daily Mail Obligated to Pay Damages for Publishing Haunted House Yarn

London, April 11.—There is likely to be a slump here in ghost stories and creepy tales of haunted houses for some time to come. This may be anticipated as the result of an action for damages against the Daily Mail, which has been ordered to pay \$450, plus costs, for publishing a yarn of a ghost. It was a well authenticated ghost, too, being vouched for by no less a personage than Stephen Phillips, the famous poet dramatist, whose "Francesca and Paolo" is now being produced in America by Henry Irving, but that didn't count for anything with a stoical and sceptical English jury.

Mr. Phillips rented a red brick villa of the convenient English type at Egham, some years ago. It had been built only nineteen years, and there was nothing about it remotely suggestive of a residence in which any self-respecting ghost would be likely to take up his abode; for having to pay no rent these eerie folk generally choose some ancient and costly castle or mansion for their lodgings. But no sooner were Mr. Phillips and his family settled in this modern and unpretentious villa than, to quote his own words, "the unaccountable noises" conceivable beset us. The knockings and rattlings, footfalls soft and loud, hasty and stealthy hurrys and scurrilous; sounds as of a human creature being caught and strangled or choked. Doors banged and were opened and closed unaccountably as though by unseen hands. I would be sitting quietly in my study reading when the door would open suddenly.

Mr. Phillips, who, by the way, once played the ghost in "Hansel," did not find that these weird manifestations exercised that stimulating effect upon his imagination that might have been expected in a man of his genius and temperament. He did not even try to interview the ghost. He and his family just ran away from it. They went to live in a small cottage in the neighborhood, Mr. Phillips paying three years' rent to be rid of the haunted house. A friend of the poet possessed psychic powers and more daring passed a night in the house to try and solve the mystery. He solved it, he discovered that the manifestations were caused by the spirit of a child which had been strangled in the neighborhood by a farmer many years before. Apparently also the wealth of the murderer participated in the gruesome natural rehearsal of the murder, for Mr. Phillips' psychic friend averred that he distinctly heard the noises of strange, unaccountable things that he had heard in these stories Charles Barrett, the owner of the house declared that he had been unable since to find a tenant for it. He first brought proceedings against the London Daily Express, which had made a two days' story out of Stephen Phillips' haunted house. That paper unable to summon the ghost to testify in its own defence, settled the matter out of court by paying Mr. Barrett \$1,200. A spiritualist paper of limited circulation which had also published the story, was set off with several other papers that ran the ghost story in their columns have yet to be settled with. As it is, Mr. Barrett has made a deal more out of the ghost than he has lost by it. Whether it still sticks to the house nobody knows. Even should it raise the roof of the house no mention would be made of it. In every newspaper office in the country where the ghost has been mentioned, Mr. Phillips' ghost with the editorial blue pencil whenever it appears. So far as the public are concerned it is henceforth a dead ghost. And other ghosts will have a hard time of getting into print unless their addresses are omitted.

BROTHERS UNITED.

Romantic Meeting of Two Men After Long Separation.

Seattle, April 12.—After having been separated for 36 years, two brothers were united in a dramatic manner here yesterday.
One of the brothers, Johann Webber, a resident of Pennsylvania, after complying with requests made by his brother, Yest Webber, a longshoreman of Seattle, for money, came west to see if the Seattle man was really his brother. On arriving here the man who had asked for assistance was pointed out, but the man declared that the longshoreman was not his brother and immediately had him arrested as an impostor. After returning to Pennsylvania he was again called west to be a witness in the case. Notwithstanding the denial of Johann that he was Yest's brother, Yest declared that he was a lost brother whom he had not seen since leaving Germany for a seafaring life years ago. United States Commissioner Kiefer, before whom the case was tried, hit upon a plan of having the brothers separately write their cousin's names. Both did this, and the two names were identical. Tests were made, including a recall of the longshoreman's class at his confirmation. When it became plain to both that they were brothers an affecting scene followed, and both men left the court arm in arm after the judge had dismissed the case.

WIRED GLASS WINDOWS
BOLTON SHEET METAL ROOFING CO.
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

WRITES ABOUT THE SONGHEES RESERVE

Toronto Globe Correspondent Deals With Curious Situation In This City

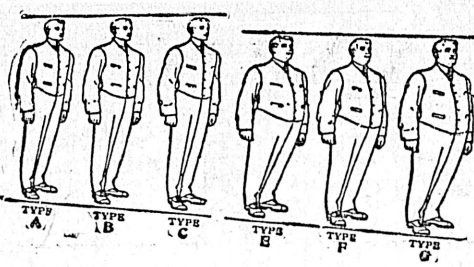
The Toronto Globe, in its issue of Saturday of last week published the following as "staff correspondence."
"Victoria, B. C., March 30.—We are able to smile at the somewhat pitying fashion in which some of our cousins from across the sea look for Indians on the main streets of our Canadian cities, and otherwise demonstrate their picturesque but inaccurate notions of Canadian life, based on Fenimore Cooper's novels and wild west anecdotes, and we do our best to impress them with the fact that life in this new country is now as prosaic and unromantic as in the old land. We particularly resent the suggestion that the Indian is still in our midst, and amiable to show without demerit that if any scolding is done nowadays it is not done by the red man. And yet it is a fact that you may walk down one of the main streets of this charming little capital of British Columbia across a swing bridge that spans the narrow, twist and turn of the harbor, and enter an Indian reserve on which live in various stages of civilization a hundred or so members of the tribe of the Songhees. The reserve occupies somewhat over a hundred acres of land in West Victoria, and includes a considerable stretch of waterfront along the harbor, the bulk of which is the best is limited, though the proximity of the splendid harbor of Esquimalt prevents this limitation militating seriously against the interests of the port.

Want Songhees to Go.

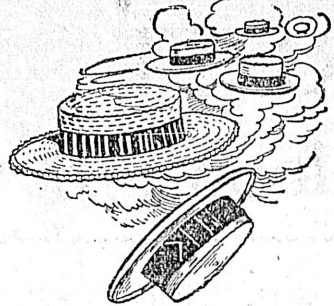
For nearly fifty years the white people of Vancouver Island, and for many years past the government of Canada, have been endeavoring to secure the removal of the Songhees from territory which has in part been reserved for the Indians, and would now form a handsome addition to the residential districts of the city, as well as an important augmentation of its harbor facilities. On the whole it says much for the patience of the whites and their honorable course in dealing with the Indians, that the validity of the Indian title has never been questioned and the ruling authorities of Province and Dominion have been content to negotiate with the ruling authority of the Songhees on equal terms and, have submitted to defeat in their efforts to remove them from within the city limits. The white people, however, are extremely unwelcome, even disagreeable, as the municipality has grown in population, wealth and dignity. The last attempt to secure the removal of the Songhees was made during the past summer by Mr. Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who has since resigned, like all preceding attempts, in failure, unless, indeed, there is a sequel with which the public is not yet familiar, which may eventually put a new face on the situation, and there are some who hope for such a sequel.

On the Reserve

I joined the other day a party of visitors to the reserve. On crossing the bridge we were advised first to glance at a group of Indians living almost under the bridge and in the heart of the reserve and the waterfront. There were ten or a dozen huts and tents clustered here, in each of which lived at least one family of Indians. They were not Songhees, but simply on a visit more or less prolonged to the Songhees reserve, during which they were, chiefly at the day, or idle around the city. Viewed at long distance, the demonstration of the simple life afforded by these Indians from coast may have contained an element of the picturesque, but at close quarters it was about as evil and squalid a spectacle as could be imagined under the degree of civilization in the centre of the hut into which we looked, shivering over which, for the weather was raw and the ground damp were two toothless and hideous crows who grinned unspeakably at the intruders. 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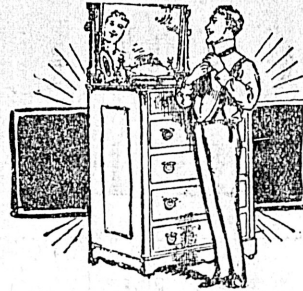


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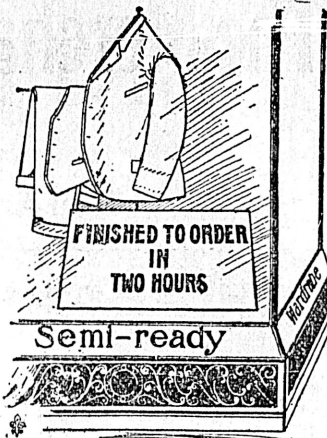


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That neither men nor women pay any attention to the clothes another man wears. This is a great mistake. The average man gives too little attention to the details of his clothing. The less money he has to spend, the more important that he give careful thought to every little detail.

When he buys a SEMI-READY Suit or Overcoat, he is paying just the same as if he bought it back in Montreal, as the prices are the same all over Canada; and, moreover, he gets a garment that is guaranteed to keep its shape and give every satisfaction.



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CLOTHIERS AND HATERS

WORK OF SESSION NEARING A CLOSE

Substantial Progress Made By House During the Past Week

MATTERS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

Debate on Budget—The Government's Policy on Iron Ore Treatment—Measures Yet on List

The first session of the eleventh parliament of British Columbia is nearing a conclusion. The past week has been an eventful one, and the present one promises to be just as busy, although, perhaps, it will not witness the transaction of business of equal importance. The debate on Finance Minister Tatlow's budget address, the announcement by Premier McBride of the attitude to be assumed by the government in connection with the iron ore industry of the province, the departure of the premier for London on a mission which will form an epoch in the history of British Columbia, and the formation of the legislative assembly into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the estimates in detail, were the matters of greatest concern before the House during the last few days. Only a glance at the list is necessary to force one to the conclusion that the week has marked a record in the progress achieved.

May Prorogue This Week
So remarkable has been the advance that the rumors heard in the corridors to the effect that all issues, whether of minor or of great importance, will have been disposed of before the conclusion of the present week appears to be substantially corroborated. It is, therefore, not at all unlikely that the government will be in a position to announce prorogation within the period mentioned. This estimate is based entirely on the supposition that evening sessions are held regularly, starting on Monday. Even then the conclusion could not be reached, and all matters satisfactorily handled, unless the administration was in a position to deal with everything without delay and no obstruction was met with in the passage of legislation. So, under the circumstances, it could be more reasonable to believe that the house will be continued in session, at least, until the beginning of next week. If the anxiety which is being displayed by members on both sides to finish as quickly as is feasible, and the way in which business has been polished off during the past few days may be accepted as a criterion, there is no doubt that the doors of the legislature will be closed for another year before the lapse of a fortnight. This is a prediction which all the indications bear out.

Last Week's Debate
The debate on the budget address occupied several days. It started previous to the departure of Premier McBride, and it was even hoped that it might have been completed before the first minister found it necessary to leave. But the discussion was unusually extended. It was remarkable because of the fact that every member on the opposition benches delivered addresses either on the amendment submitted by John Oliver, the stalwart Liberal from Delta, or that laid before the assembly by J. A. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition party. Those who previously had appeared most backward in giving expression to their opinions on the floor took courage on this occasion and burst forth in a flood of words. Both of the representatives from Cariboo were heard from, the member for Skeena delivered a speech of some length, consisting of an eulogy of his district and a plea for a further appropriation for the carrying out of public works.

Lillooet's Representative
But perhaps the most notable address from the opposition was that of Member Eagleston, of Lillooet. Although newly elected, he has achieved marked popularity among the adherents of the respective parties. It was thought, however, that his naturally bashful disposition would prevent him from taking part in this most important debate. But Mr. Eagleston sprang a surprise on the house on Thursday afternoon, when he boldly arose and addressed himself to "Mr. Speaker." Then followed an address which, while it did not sparkle with brilliant epigrams or flowery flights of oratory, was still exceedingly interesting because of its conversational tone and the straightforwardness of its delivery. Mr. Eagleston after spending some time in dilating on the needs of his district—taking a cue from his dissatisfied conferees in that respect—spoke

of the necessity of some amendments to the Game act. He told of the big game of his district and interestingly narrated stories of the slaughter of the mountain sheep by the Indians when they were driven from the mountain tops by the winter snows. The continuance of this he said, could be prevented by changing the dates of the open and close season for that variety of game. And he mentioned another source of danger to the mountain sheep, namely the Golden Eagle. That bird, he stated, nested where the sheep were in the habit of breeding and the parent eagles found it very convenient to make use of the lambs in bringing up their brood. He strongly urged that a bounty be placed on the Golden Eagle. He concluded with a criticism of the conduct of the Seton Lake hatchery. Altogether Mr. Eagleston's "maiden address" must be termed "a marked success."

A Weak Criticism
It was expected that Mr. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, would close the debate as far as his side of the house is concerned with a vigorous attack on the government. Those who looked forward to "fireworks" on this account were disappointed. His remarks were brief and, for the most part, were made up by a plea for "better terms" for Rossland city. He practically acknowledged that the supplementary estimates which had been brought down, and which showed that the administration had been forced to expend a portion of the \$300,000 surplus on works of necessity, were warranted. While objecting to the principle of voting public funds by means of order-in-council, he agreed that in some cases it was imperative that such a course should be pursued, and, enumerating two of the expenditures which had been made by the administration, namely, that for the entertainment of the governor general and that for the improvement of certain lands at Point Grey for the purpose of accentuating their value, he affirmed that the outlays which could not have been anticipated. His criticism, therefore, consisted wholly in the statement that he objected to the principle of order-in-council government.

A Brilliant Conclusion
In an address which held the attention of members for over two hours V. J. Bowser, the first member for Vancouver, brought the debate to a brilliant conclusion. He dealt in scathing sarcasm, in fine humor and also presented facts in a guise so clear that they were forced home to every one within earshot. He summed up the addresses from members of the opposition as dealing entirely with roads and bridges and not with any of the big questions for the advancement of the development of British Columbia with which the government was grappling. Hastily but wittily he recounted the events of the recent campaign, referring to the bitter disappointment of the Liberals when they found they had but eleven or twelve of the predicted twenty-three seats with which to return to the legislative assembly, and graphically picturing the stoical leader of the opposition returning to his "sanctum sanctorum" after defeat, casting himself forlornly in his large arm chair, and murmuring a mournful soliloquy in the abandonment of his grief. He took up the question of the expenditure by the government of a portion of the surplus and outlined the different items, showing that the necessity was urgent and that therefore members of the administration had been fully warranted in spending it by means of a special warrant. Speaking of the criticism of the leader of the opposition he showed that it amounted to nothing because it was clearly not the intention of those in power to make a principle of governing the country by means of order-in-council, as was inferred.

Unwarranted Attacks
Mr. Bowser took up in his own emphatic and forceful manner the attacks made by members of the opposition on Fisheries Commissioner Babcock. He told of the record which that gentleman had made for himself on the line indicated in California. He conclusively proved that his work in British Columbia had been productive of much good to the salmon fishing industry and by quoting a letter from the late minister of marine and fisheries at Ottawa he showed that the Dominion government had reposed unqualified confidence in the judgment of the very man whom the provincial Liberal party apparently were so desirous of having dismissed. Taking up the question of immigration he made a vigorous defence of the policy of the government in that regard, and concluding, painted a picture of the inconsistency of the Liberal party in its pronounced aversion to "an alliance with the enemies of the constitution" and its attitude in working "in cahoots" with the Socialists throughout the present session. His address was interspersed with enthusiastic applause.

Heated Repartee
Until Friday the present session of parliament had been free from all angry exchanges between members on the floor of the house. On the afternoon of the day mentioned, however, some very heated repartee took place between Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Shatford, the member for Similkameen.

This was the outcome of an assertion made by the latter at a previous sitting to the effect that Mr. Macdonald had, during the campaign, circulated a story of his having obtained a pair, at a previous session in order to escape a vote on the Columbian & Western bill. Mr. Macdonald acknowledged the truth of the charge, asserted that Mr. Shatford had come to him and asked him for a pair at the time specified and for the purpose indicated, on the ground that he had to leave to attend his father, who was ill in California. He inferred that the representation had not been authentic, and went on to refer to Mr. Shatford in a bitingly sarcastic manner. Mr. Shatford replied in kind and ended up by saying that he was not afraid to meet Mr. Macdonald "inside the house or out," whereat he was called to order. This is the first sharp exchange which has occurred since Speaker Eberts has occupied the position of presiding officer of the assembly. He dealt with the situation in a masterly way.

Iron Exploitation.
The announcement by Premier McBride of the contemplated policy of the administration in regard to the iron ore industry has aroused general comment. For the most part the move is favored, in fact there are few to be found who contend that it will in any way interfere with the development of that particular resource. The consensus of opinion is that legislation of the kind proposed is opportune, that it will have the same effect as that which practically prohibits the export of the timber of the province in unmanufactured form, and that nothing better could have been done to preserve for British Columbia the natural wealth she possesses, and which is the heritage of those residing here. Outside capital having been given confidence in the province, as a result of the sound, consistent policy of the present government, it is believed that the proposal will not deter those wishing to exploit the iron ore deposits from doing so to the fullest possible extent. The only difference will be that instead of taking the mineral to the other side of the line, plants will be established in British Columbia for the refinement of the ore. It is unnecessary to point out the advantage which may be expected to accrue from this. The mere building of factories and installing of machinery will entail large expenditures, while the men employed, whether they be taken from among local residents or brought from the United States, will as a result of their presence, be another material source of revenue to the state. All points considered, it is generally thought that the policy enunciated by the government is one in the best interests of British Columbia.

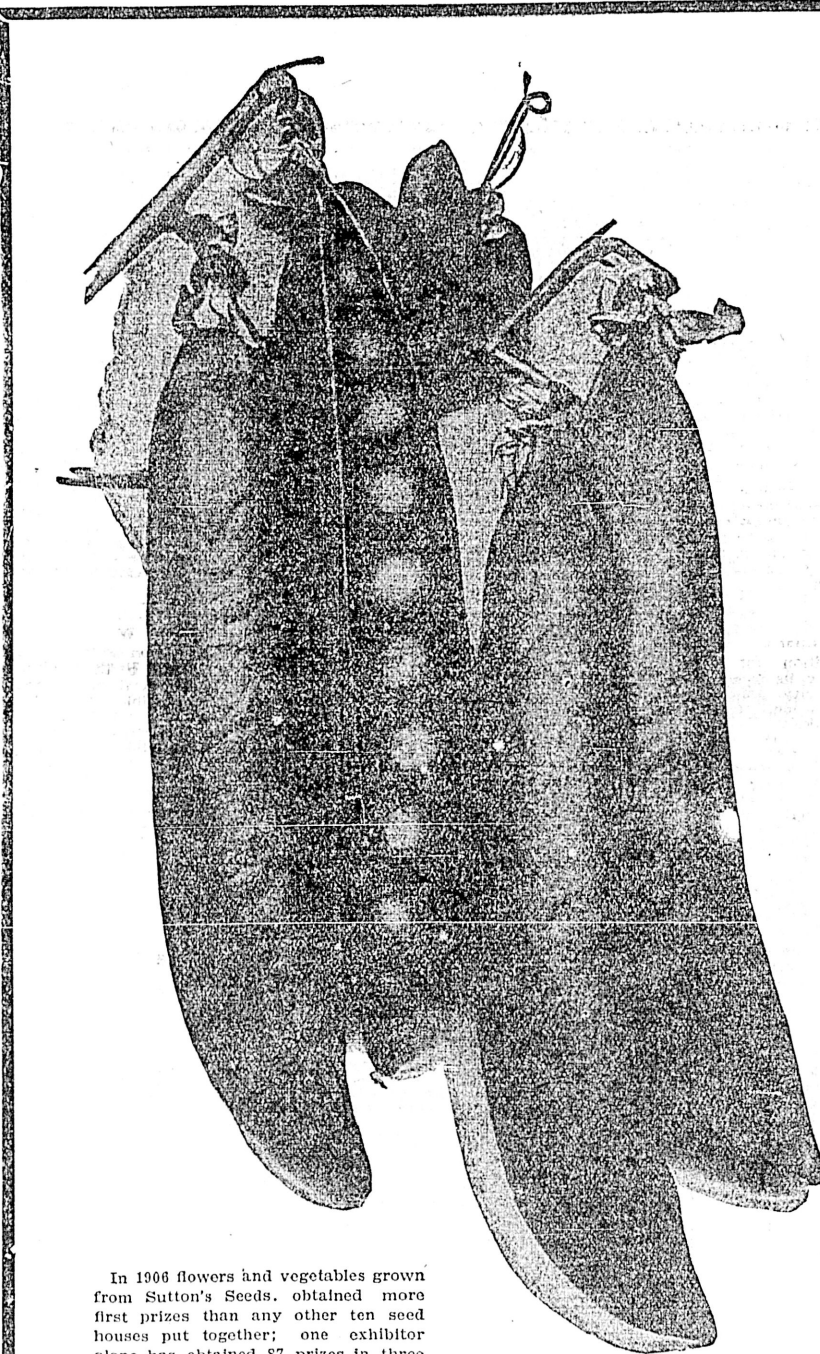
Acting Premier Tatlow.
The departure of Premier McBride has not interfered with the business of the legislature. He left all sessional affairs in "apple pie" order, and consequently there has been no difficulty experienced in dealing with the various issues, with the exception, of course, of the opposition, which is always expected from the left side of the house. The Finance Minister, Mr. Tatlow, is acting in the capacity of first minister, and is performing the duties thus imposed on him in a capable manner.

Premier McBride's Mission.
The announcement in another column of the arrival of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the old country brings home the mission on which Premier McBride is bent, namely, the presentation of British Columbia's claims to better terms for the consideration of the imperial authorities. The allegation has been made that the prime minister of this province will be unable to obtain a hearing on reaching his destination. The idea, however, is without foundation; those acquainted with the procedure followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier makes application for certain changes in the British North America act it will be perfectly in order for Premier McBride to step forward, and outline the case of British Columbia for special treatment in his matter of federal subsidies, object to changes which the Dominion government proposes, in so far as this section of the Canadian confederation is concerned.

The Fisheries Bill.
At Friday evening's session a bill which, though brief, is of vital importance before the provincial legislature. It was the Fisheries bill, and provides for the amendment of the British Columbia Fisheries act, 1903. Attorney General Fulton introduced it on its second reading and explained that it provided for the alteration of the original measure so that it might be made consistent with existing conditions, thereby making it possible for the government to declare it law by proclamation as soon as it may be deemed expedient. When this measure is made law and the government has stated that such is its intention, it will mean the assertion of provincial control of the fisheries. A clash with the federal authorities is anticipated, but the government does not propose to allow the present to interfere with what is justly considered within the province of British Columbia.

Other Questions.
There are several questions of general interest which have yet to be submitted to the house. One of these is that relating to jurisdiction over the Indian reserves of the province. As British Columbia's claim in this respect has been detailed by the Colonial Secretary, it is unnecessary to repeat it. But it is anticipated that some announcement of policy will be made before prorogation. It is also possible that the Game act will be taken up in order to allow the introduction of some amendments, which, judging by the numerous and largely signed petitions received, are much desired by British Columbia interested in the pursuit of Nimrod's favorite recreation. Among the changes wanted is a nominal license on all those wishing to carry firearms, thus providing a source of revenue which could be usefully utilized in providing better protection for the game. Whether action will be taken along these lines this session is a matter for conjecture. Some members think that it should be done, and others are inclined to believe that it would prolong their deliberations to too great an extent.

Municipal Bill.
Representatives of Victoria in the provincial legislature and members of



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the city council were looking forward last week to the introduction of a measure providing for the conferring on the local aldermanic body more power in certain directions. But they were doomed to disappointment. This measure has had, what might be termed "a checkered career"; the vicissitudes which so far have marked its existence have been varied and wonderful. It has been in the course of preparation in various forms ever since the opening of the house, but since then has been so abridged and changed that it is doubtful whether those responsible for it, the civic solons, would recognize the bill in its present form. Even now it is questionable whether it will reach the assembly, as a strong deputation waited on the municipal committee last week for the purpose of objecting to its passage. It was claimed that it went too far, and in operation would have a detrimental effect on interests of importance to the community.

The Lord's Day Act.
Another question over which there is much discussion throughout British Columbia, and among the representatives of the people in the corridors of the legislative assembly, is the ac-

tion which will be taken by the provincial government in respect to the Lord's Day act. This matter is still in abeyance, which means that the executive council has not yet arrived at a decision as to the enforcement of the enactment in this section of Canada. As has been stated, largely signed petitions have been received from almost all parts of the province, some of which solicit the adoption of the measure and its stringent operation and others requesting the opposite. The majority, it is affirmed, take the latter stand. On Friday night Mr. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, asked what decision had been reached by the administration. Acting Premier Tatlow replied that the government was not prepared to announce its policy, but that a statement would be made before the close of the session.

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a comfortable stocking try the Silk finish ones, 35c, three pairs for one dollar, as imported from the English Factory. They justify all that is expected of them, also a new lot of men's pure cashmere socks, 25c. The Beehive.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

DIED
DICKSON—At Sidney, B. C., on the 12th instant, Richard Dickson a native of County Armagh, Ireland, aged 65 years.
The funeral will take place on Monday, April 15, at 2 o'clock from the residence of Mr. Henry Hooton, Sidney, and at North Saanich Episcopal church at 2:45 p. m.
Friends will please accept this intimation.
(Toronto and London papers please copy.)
NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail, upon the premises situate at the corner of Twynings and View streets in the city of Victoria, and formerly known as "The Vernon Hotel," and now known as "The Carlton," to Robert Perry Clark.
Dated this 12th day of March, 1907.
F. G. VERNON.

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 13-4 acres water frontage on Shoal Bay, partly under cultivation..... \$4,600
 House and double lot, fronting on Beacon Hill Park. A bargain at..... \$3,000
 Good building lots in James Bay, full size, and for sale on terms \$720
 6 acres—ear the Pumping Station, all planted in fruit, 5-roomed house, stable, etc., horse, cart, garden implements. Cleared \$1,300 in fruit last year. Price..... \$10,500
 \$5,250—Oak Bay, 3.36 acres all under cultivation, new 5-roomed furnished cottage with stone foundation, barn and outbuilding, fenced and has double frontage.
 8-roomed modern house in James Bay on full-sized lot; terms; price..... \$2,500
 100 acres—16 miles from Victoria, on good road, 9-roomed house, suitable for country hotel; 15 acres cleared and under cultivation, balance easily cleared; two living streams; very pretty place \$2,500
 For sale—300 acres of land on Pender Island water frontage; timbered; some good alder bottom; \$5 per acre; terms.
 140 acres, nine miles from Victoria, on railway; 100 acres of alder bottom, balance timbered; per acre..... \$75

atley Park—This beautiful property at Esquimalt containing 232 acres with large water frontage, large portion cultivated, with modern barn and outhouses; particularly adapted for subdivision; enquire for further particulars.

Gallano Island—282 acres, with good 9-roomed house and barns, orchard, 200 bearing trees, plenty of good timber; large swamp; easily cleared; large water frontage; two good bays..... \$5,000

20 acres at Strawberry Vale, four miles from Victoria; mostly under cultivation; can be sold in 10 acre blocks at, per acre, \$225 and..... \$220

Large lot, 60x132, within three minutes of city hall; a bargain at \$1,200

Ten acres at Gordon ead, five miles from Victoria, with 5-roomed cottage and all cleared and five acres in fruit; A1 situation; terms..... \$7,800

160 acres at Sahtlam, 30 acres cleared; road and river runs through property. This is particularly cheap at..... \$1,000

Two nice lots in James Bay, large size and on a corner..... \$1,700

2-1-3 acres just off car line, situation first class; all cleared; can subdivide; per acre..... \$2,000

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FRONT STREET—5-room cottage, lot 45x140, water, sewer passes door (terms) \$800

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BELLEVILLE STREET—Cottage on large corner lot, all conveniences \$3000

LAMPSON STREET—Small cottage \$1800

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EDWARD AND MARY STREETS—1½-storey house, in good repair, sewer and other conveniences \$2300

HAUGHTON STREET—Good cottage and three lots, fruit trees, bush fruits, chicken house, stable (easy terms)... \$2500

NORTH PARK STREET—6-room cottage, with frontage on three streets, lot 60x120 \$2100

HULTON STREET—Small cottage, concrete foundation, and two large lots \$2350

SAN JUAN AVENUE—Good house, with all conveniences \$2600

YOUNG STREET—1½-storey house, on good foundation, fruit trees and large lot, 69x157 \$2600

VIEW STREET—2-storey house on lot 30x120, between Quadra and Vancouver streets \$2500

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 FAIRFIELD RD.—4 splendid lots in Trutch Estate; southern frontage. Each \$1,050
 NIAGARA ST.—2 lots on north side of street, comprising two of the best building sites available, close to park; southern frontage. Each \$1,350
 FOUL BAY RD.—2 blocks from car line on south side of Oak Bay Ave., one acre all cleared and drained \$1,700
 CECILIA RD.—21 lots, high land; beautiful location, size 62½x231¼. Each \$650
 CLOVERDALE AVE.—7 room bungalow. All modern conveniences (new), standing on half an acre for \$3,750
 BEACON ST.—8 room Bungalow (new), stone foundation, large cellar, stationery wash tubs in laundry, 2 w.c.'s, standing on 2 lots; back entrance on lane. According to present values the lots alone are worth \$2,700. This is a real good buy at \$5,000

LAMPSON ST.—Close to water front; 8 room house, bath, sewer, hot and cold water; house is in A1 condition; 1¼ acres of ground, consisting of rich black loam. A snap at \$4,500
 GALLIANO ISLAND—191 acre farm, 20 acres cleared apart from what is under garden crop; balance in timber, 5 cows (4 milkers), 15 sheep, poultry, house furnished, barn and outbuildings; farm implements. The whole as a going concern for the ridiculously low figure of \$4,500
 PARSON'S BRIDGE—51 acres, 12 cleared, 8 slashed, balance in timber; house and outhouses.... \$6,500
 COBBLE HILL—1,040 acres consisting of some of the finest fruit land; a portion cleared and a further large portion requiring little labor to bring under cultivation. Further details on application. Price per acre \$30

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 UPPER PANDORA, end of Harrison—8-room house in course of erection, lot 50x120 \$3500
 YATES STREET, above Cook—Two 6-room houses, three 5-room houses, on 2½ lots \$14,750
 92 NIAGARA STREET—6-room house, two lots 60x120 \$3500
 215 FERNWOOD ROAD—5-room cottage, five lots and barn, stable for three horses, septic tank \$5500
 16 LABOUCHERE STREET—7-room cottage, all modern conveniences, lot 50x120 \$3000
 35 KING'S ROAD—6-room house, lot 50x140 \$1700

LOTS

ADMIRAL'S ROAD—1 lot, 50 x 160 \$200
 COWAN AVENUE—1 lot, 50 x 120 \$800
 ONTARIO AND SIMCOE STREETS—2 lots, 50x120, each \$1000
 OAK BAY AVENUE—197 feet Oak Bay and 127 feet Prospect road \$3200
 FRANKLIN STREET—1 lot, 50x120 \$1300
 CORNER BLANCHARD AND YATES—1 lot, 60x120 \$25,000
 CORNER FAIRFIELD AVE. AND FOURTH ST.—2 lots. A fine buy at \$2000
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 CARBERRY GARDENS—4 large lots \$4750
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 DOUGLAS STREET, near Fort—60x120 \$16,000
 77 FORT STREET—1 lot, 60x120 \$2650
 FORT ST., NEXT CORNER COOK—2 lots, Fort to View, 60x240 \$3150

REPRESENTING—Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Toronto; Sovereign Fire Assurance Co. of Toronto; Railway Passengers Assurance Co. of London; Nootka Marble Quarries, Ltd.; Silica Brick & Lime Co., Ltd.

ACREAGE

CADBORO BAY—54½ acres, 1000 feet waterfront, adjoining Uplands Farm \$50,000
 GORDON HEAD—25 acres, very choice waterfront property... \$10,500
 MOSS STREET—2-2-5 acres, exceptionally choice \$6350
 ELK LAKE—34 acres, six miles out, near beaver dam. Per acre... \$80
 RICHMOND ROAD—22 acres..... \$17,000
 CADBORO BAY—11 acres, 3-room house, boathouse, stable, etc... \$9000
 NORTH SAANICH—70 acres, mostly cleared, very choice waterfront \$12,000

HOTEL

HOTEL QUAMICHAN, Duncan—4 lots, 30 rooms, stabling, outhouses, etc., well rented \$10,500

FARMS

ALBERT HEAD—120 acres, 80 cleared, very choice property... \$25,000
 TWO MILES FROM SOMENOS, three from Duncan—130 acres, 90 under cultivation; two large barns, good house, small house of three rooms, besides two acres orchard; live stock; good neighborhood; very choice property \$25,000
 UNION BAY, COMOX—Grassley Point Farm—96 acres, 30 cleared, 8 room house, outhouses, orchard; Union Wharf 4 miles. \$5250
 CLOSE TO DUNCANS—444 acres; beautiful house, insured for \$7500; 100 acres cleared, 40 under cultivation, 5 acre orchard, barns, etc., worth \$3000; railway station on property; fine shooting; excellent roads \$20,000
 EASY OF ACCESS FROM DUNCANS—100 acres, 30 cultivated, half mile sea frontage on beautiful beach, orchard full bearing; running trout creek, machinery, implements and part of stock; good house and outbuildings; splendid views of Mt. Baker and Islands. A1 fishing and shooting on place \$20,000

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LTD.

'Phone 668. 63 Yates Street

\$3,600 Buys

2 Acres on Transit Ave. and Island Road, close to Oak Bay Hotel, level, dry and all clear. Both streets are being graded.

\$1,600 Buys

Pandora Street, lot between Cook and Chambers Sts., size 60 x 120.

VICTORIA

\$5,500 Buys

4½ Acres on car line, inside city limits, excellent for subdivision and a good money maker.

\$2,100 Buys

Full sized lot on Fort Street, adjoining the Dunsmuir property.

REGINA

\$1,450 Buys

5 Roomed modern cottage on Francis Ave., full sized lot, stable for 3 horses, chicken shed, etc

Get prices and terms on 17 Acres inside city limits, a good parcel for retailing. No expense for surveying as subdivision plan is already registered. This is worth your attention.

WINNIPEG

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

TELEPHONE 1424

Post Office Box 787

C. W. BLACKSTOCK & CO.

Real Estate, 76 Fort St.

We have the following acreage, the greatest part of which is in the city or immediately adjoining limits.

12 ACRES—Fruit ranch, Gordon Head. This is a revenue maker.
 7 3/4 ACRES—Hillside avenue.
 66 ACRES—Burnside road, adjoining city limits.
 100 ACRES—Douglas street, two miles from City Hall.
 46 1/2 ACRES—Mount Tolmie road, 1-2 miles from City Hall.

500 lots in our subdivision, six minutes walk from car. If you are buying lots, get our prices on these.
 24 ACRES—1 1/4 miles from City Hall.
 25 ACRES—Out at Gorge—a swell piece of land.
 Two good dwellings at Oak Bay.
 12 eight-room dwellings, James Bay.

VICTORIA REGINA AND SASKATOON

R. S. Day & B. Boggs

ESTABLISHED 1890

42 Fort Street

Telephone 30

Victoria, B. C.

The Cowichan Valley

Our experience of nearly 20 years in the handling of Farm Lands in this beautiful section of Vancouver Island has caused our business to grow to such an extent that it has been necessary for us to appoint a resident representative in Duncan. Samples from our list of Cowichan lands—

220 acres seafontage (1 mile), quarter mile from wharf, P. O., etc.; 20 acres under cultivation, and additional area improved, 2 acres bearing orchard; small house and barn; 20 buildings; 2 creeks. Price \$10,000 or \$45 per acre.
 103 acres, 3 miles from Duncan; timber has been taken off; good creek through property. \$30 per acre.
 52 acres, 1 1/2 miles from Duncan, 6 acres under cultivation and 15 in pasture; 5 roomed house, new large barn and other buildings; good orchard; 2 springs. Price \$5,000.
 160 acres, 3 miles from Duncan, 25 acres under cultivation and large pasture; large creek through property; 9 roomed house and large barn; good bearing orchard. Price \$8,500.
 91 acres fronting on Cowichan Lake, 20 acres under cultivation; good house and 2 barns; bearing orchard; stock and farm implements; 50 acres valuable timber. Price \$5,000.

100 acres, 2 miles from Soanens Station, 40 acres under cultivation, and additional pasture; 7 roomed house, 2 barns and other buildings; orchard bearing; live spring near house. Price \$7,500.

160 acres, 1 mile from Westholme, 14 acres cultivated and 20 in pasture; 4 roomed house, barn and other buildings; creek through property; bearing orchard; 5 cows, 2 horses and farm implements. Price \$6,750.
 180 acres, 3 1/2 miles from Duncan, 130 acres creek bottom, 7 acres under cultivation and 20 in pasture; orchard; 6 roomed house, large new barn and outbuildings. Price \$8,000. Terms, 100 acres of above with improvements, \$5,000.

160 acres, 5 miles from Duncan; 6 acres under cultivation and considerably more improved; new 7 roomed house and good barn and stables; bearing orchard. Price \$5,500.

General Agents for The Guardian Assurance Company, Limited, and the Law Union and Crown Insurance Company.

PUTTING DOWN LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN OLD DAYS

Stirring Story of Wreck of a Whisky Dive in Calgary Years Ago

An interesting story is told in the Winnipeg Telegram, of Jack Pelham, at one time a trooper in the Royal North-West Mounted Police.

Jack Pelham hadn't been quartered at Fort Saskatchewan, twenty miles from the little village and Hudson's Bay post of Edmonton, as a member of K troop, N.W.M.P., for a month, and hadn't yet determined whether he was a private in the 10th Hussars on outpost duty, or a member of a cowboy outfit on a round-up, when the mental revolution that comes sooner or later to the old countrymen in the West began. The traditions of centuries began to tumble from him. K troop had, however, sized him up before he tucked himself into his cot the first night and lay awake listening to the mighty flow of the Saskatchewan a few yards away.

"Brush off a few of the moss-grown ideas that the old countrymen of Pelham's stamp bring out with them," said the troop sergeant-major, as the last recruit was discussed in the sergeants' mess that night, "and you generally find good oak. It's nothing against him that he's a cousin of the Duke of Newcastle and related to half-a-dozen noble families. Don't blame the man for that. It sometimes does a fellow good tryin' to live up to the family record, if he doesn't try to live on it. Supposin' the boy's did have the laugh on him to-day, when he was on fatigue, and told to put a couple of buffaloes in the troop drag, it bein' cold, and went round askin' where the buffaloes were stabled. Supposin' he did. Supposin' he doesn't know that a broncho is a cross between a sawhorse and a nightmare, I could tell by his seat in the saddle and his hand on the snaffle on today's parade that he can ride. I guess he has sand enough.

Pelham had sand enough. Drilled into the mysteries of "four's right" and "left wheel," he was transferred temporarily with half-a-dozen other recruits to Calgary, where the force had to be strengthened pending the settlement of the question whether that little town was to be run "wide open," or not.

The nearest approach to a continued non-racial defiance of law and order in Western Canada by a community took place in consequence of the judgments and sentences given in Calgary to the administration of the liquor law at the time Jack Pelham went down the old Edmonton trail to Calgary to assist in the administration.

The laws respecting liquor had hitherto been enforced in a quasi-paternal, quasi-military manner by the officers of the Mounted Police who were magistrates ex-officio, with sensible consideration of surrounding circumstances and the Indian danger ever present in those early days. Called upon by a judge of a supreme court to enforce the provisions of the act without respect of persons and local considerations, there was brought about a state of affairs in which otherwise law-abiding citizens were brought in active conflict with law and order or in sympathy with their defiance. The worst elements of a border town obtained a greater degree of support and countenance from the more conservative elements than has ever been given in the settlement of the Canadian frontier.

The Mounted Police, the picturesque riders of the plains of song and story, as the enforcers of the technical observance of the prohibitory liquor clauses of the act by a short-sighted judge, came individually under the popular odium.

"Say, young fellow," said the landlord of one of the most notorious "joints" in Calgary, as Pelham innocently asked one day to be served with a glass of ginger ale to quench a

thirst that the sun-baked prairie breeze had begotten, "say, if ye're mouchin' round here on the spy, I want to tell you right now that no red-coated sneak is allowed on these premises without a warrant."

The explanation of the young Englishman in well-modulated tones irritated the Westerner tough. "Say, git right out o' here. I want no mammy's darling floatin' round my shack. Get right out, ye red-coated—" and a phrase was used that dyed Pelham's bronzed face red, a phrase that meant dire trouble throughout Western Canada in the early days, and before the revolver that always lay conveniently placed on the lower shelf of a Calgary shack a quarter of a century ago, could be seized, the Englishman's fingers had the fat throat of the whiskey seller in their vise-like grip and had torn him over the bar.

When the whiskey seller was disengaged ten minutes later from the furniture, the demoralized bar and the smashed mirror and bottles which his body had been used as a flail to thresh into a chaotic condition, he was insensible, and Pelham was arrested.

"I must censure you for the illegal manner of your procedure," said Col. Herchmer, grimly, in the orderly room that afternoon, "and will fine you one day's pay—and, by the way, as you have put the worst whiskey dive in Calgary permanently out of business by your thorough grasp of the situation at the right moment, I will promote you to the rank of corporal."

Three months afterwards Pelham was given command of a small detachment to intercept at the Old Man's River, one of the perennial excursions of Montana Charlie, also known as the Bull Pup, the most notorious smuggler in the West, on his way north with a load of contraband whiskey.

"He will travel at night, circle around Macleod and Calgary, but will keep the trail most of the time," said the sergeant-major. "He has been having too much luck lately, and it may encourage others. You'll be in luck if you take him, alive or dead. Take him alive certainly in you can, for he is a decent sort of a chap, with lots of pluck; but take him."

Pelham took him with a bullet in the Bull Pup's right shoulder, and his own left arm hanging limp by his side from a shot from a Winchester, and both became good friends on the return trip and seriously imperilled the healing of their wounds by exploring the contents of the confiscated wagon that bore the Montana desperado to imprisonment, and Pelham to a sergeant's stripes.

These occurrences took place in the "old days," but the Northwest Mounted Police force continues to be a training school where tenderfoot from the Old Country and men of all sorts, so long as they are strong and healthy and courageous, are graduated as resourceful westerners—capable as policemen and capable as citizens if they leave the service.

WANTS TO BUILD OWN NAVY

Australian Measure of Self-Dependence in Acquiring Navy

Melbourne, April 6.—Efforts are being made to establish the ship building industry in Australia on a scale which will enable the Commonwealth to build its own battleships. Eight coastal destroyers and four first-class torpedo boats are now projected at a cost of \$3,400,000, and while one vessel of each class will be built in England it is hoped that the remainder may be constructed in Australia itself.

In a memorandum to shipbuilders in the Commonwealth on the subject the Acting Minister for Defence, says: "The proposals are designed to attain a measure of self dependence in the provision of war vessels. Briefly the department desires to know if anything is lacking to make this much desired end attainable. The price is a sufficient one (in England) to ensure large profits to builders. What is there to prevent Australian builders, with the advantage of position, and of policy desired by the government from supplying these vessels?"

VERY SMALL ASSETS.

Cincinnati, April 13.—The A. O. U. W. here is to be put in the hands of a receiver. Its liabilities are said to be \$153,000 and assets \$3,000.

GREAT NORTHERN SEEKS TO ENTER SASKATCHEWAN

Move Gleaned From Hill's Agent Before the Private Bills and Railway Committee

Moose Jaw, Sask., April 7.—The Great Northern is entering Saskatchewan under the corporation name of the Saskatchewan Central Railway Co. So much was gleaned last week from its agent before the Private Bills and Railway committee of the legislature. J. T. Sheppard, M.P.P. for Moose Jaw district, had charge of the Central Co's bill, which was designed to be slightly amended. T. C. Norris, M.P.P. for Lansdowne in the Manitoba legislature and who purchased the right of way for the Great Northern in Manitoba also appeared on behalf of the bill, and, in fact, gave out the inside information.

Mr. Norris said that the Central Saskatchewan was a continuation of the Hill road westward from the boundary of Manitoba. He submitted a survey showing the route, which runs through the southern part of the Cannington and Willow Bunch, and the Soo line, proceeds through Willow Bunch to Alberta. The main line will thus be south of Moose Jaw, but lines will be run northward at intervals, it being the intention to tap the rich Goose Lake lands. While particulars were not divulged to any great extent, Mr. Norris said that connection would be made with Moose Jaw, also Regina, Indian Head, Waseley and other places. Work on the branch lines is to be commenced within five years or the charters will lapse.

This announcement is of great importance to this city, which has been in a spirit of expectancy over the movements of the great Mr. Hill. It is the unfolding of his plans that explains the eagerness of the C.P.R. to push the extension of the Arcola line through to Alberta.

Indications are that the movement of immigration towards the lands in the southwest, which were recently surveyed, has commenced in earnest. This week a considerable number of French Canadians have arrived in the city on their way to Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch. They are only the vanguard of a movement from Eastern Canada. It is stated on the best of authority that at least 100 French Canadian families will settle in that district during the summer.

The Americans have also become very much interested in the same country, and many are arriving over the Soo line, going into it by way of Weyburn. Reports from that town say that several Moose Jaw and Regina firms have purchased lands in and near that town. The announcement that the C.P.R. extension of the Arcola branch westward from the Soo will increase interest in the southwest.

PROLONGATION OF LIFE

Iowa Organization of 100 Men Formed Who Declare This is Their Object

Chicago, Friday, April 12.—A despatch to the Tribune from Des Moines, Ia., says: "The first Society of Eternal Youth is the name of an organization founded here which has for its object the prolongation of life, and which proposes to fine every member who becomes sick. That the association is in earnest is evidenced by the fact that 100 men have enrolled in the scheme, the preamble of which reads as follows:

"The special object and business of this society shall be to renew and perpetuate the mental, moral and physical youth and strength of all its members, to build up and continue in the highest degree the mental vigor in each individual member, and imperatively requiring from each and every member that he live the life of health, thereby contributing his share in banishing the spectre of disease and death from the face of the earth.

"Any member who is reported sick from any disease, and remains sick and is confined to his bed for a continuous period of three days or more, shall be fined in sum not less than \$1 nor more than \$10 for the first offence. For the second offence under this article, any member shall be suspended from membership and for the third offence, any member in violation of this article, expulsion from the society shall be the penalty.

"All members upon joining must

CHURCH SERVICES

The following are notices for church services which were received too late for publication in the usual position:

First Presbyterian
 Services both morning and evening as usual. Dr. Campbell, the pastor will officiate. Junior Christian Endeavor society meets every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. Music as follows:

Psalm 20
 Hymns 331 and 462
 Anthem—"O Worship the Lord"..... Smith
 Evening
 Hymns 405, 550, 433 and 624
 Anthem—"O Be Joyful in the Lord"..... Stalner

St. James'
 Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8, matins, litany and sermon at 11, evening service at 7. The music follows:

Morning
 Organ Voluntary
 Venite and Psalms Cath. Psalter
 Te Deum Quadruple Chant
 Benedictus Barnby
 Hymns 199, 197 and 126
 Organ Voluntary

Organ Voluntary
 Psalms Cath. Psalter
 Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis Simper
 Hymns 127, 298, 302
 Vesper hymn Sullivan
 Organ Voluntary

Christadelphians.
 "The Coming Restoration of Jerusalem, the City of the Great King, and Metropolis of the World of the Ages" is the subject of lecture for tonight at 7 o'clock. A. O. U. hall, Yates street. All are welcome.

Harmony Hall Mission
 View street, undenominational. Sunday school at 10 a. m., Bible study at 11 a. m., evening service at 7 p. m. At 7:30 p. m. of London, will preach, Seats free. Torrey Alexander hymns. No collection.

Seamen's Institute
 A mission service under the auspices of the British and Foreign Sailors' society, will be held in the Seamen's Institute, Langley street, at 7 p. m. All sailors and friends of seamen are cordially invited. J. S. Bailey, missionary.

Craigflower Mission
 Evening prayer, with an address, will be held in the Craigflower schoolhouse at 3 p. m. J. S. Bailey, licensed missionary.

Harmony Hall Mission
 This evening at 7 o'clock, Mr. Frampton of London (late associated with Torrey-Alexander missions) will speak at Harmony Hall mission, View street. Hymns books and seats free; no collection. Visitors in the city are specially welcome.

INJURED MAN COMPENSATED

At Vancouver, A. E. Beck, sitting as arbitrator under the workman's Compensation Act, has made an award of \$250 and costs to John Laplant, payable by the Victoria & Vancouver Stevedoring company as compensation for the death of Joseph Laplant, son of the plaintiff in the action. Joseph Laplant was drowned at the Hastings mill in July last year while at work loading the ship Inverclyde. The award was based upon the partial dependency of the father upon the earnings of the son for the support of his household, the son having been a regular contributor to this fund. Messrs. A. Henderson, K. C., and J. H. MacGill for Laplant, and Mr. C. W. Craig for the respondent.

FREIGHT RATES TO ORIENT

Next Meeting to Discuss Figures Will be Held in Vancouver

B. W. Greer, general freight agent of the C. P. R. returned on the "Ow" yesterday morning from Seattle, where he attended a conference of representatives of the Freight Bureau of North America. The Great Northern, the Pacific Steamship company, Canadian Steamship company, Boston Steamship company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Portland & Asiatic Steamship company, Oceanic Steamship company and the China Mutual Steamship company.

The freight bureau has the following membership: The Great Northern, the Pacific Steamship company, Canadian Steamship company, Boston Steamship company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Portland & Asiatic Steamship company, Oceanic Steamship company and the China Mutual Steamship company.

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B. C. SYNOD MEETING AT NEW WESTMINSTER

Convention to Open on May 1st and Will Continue for One Week

The first meeting of the Presbyterian Synod for the Province of British Columbia will open in St. Andrew's church, New Westminster, on Wednesday, May 1st, and continue for the rest of the week. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week the fourth annual conference on religion and theology will be held in the West Presbyterian church.

At the conference Rev. Dr. Jordan, professor of Old Testament Literature in Queen's University, Kingston, and Rev. E. A. Walker, professor of New Testament Interpretation in San Francisco Theological Seminary, will give courses of lectures. The programme for the Conference is as follows:

MONDAY, MAY 6th.
 9:30 a. m.—Devotional.
 10 a. m.—"The Church's Creed and Life," Rev. T. W. Taylor, M. A., Ph. D., New Westminster. Discussion opened by Rev. J. T. Ferguson, M. A., Nelson, and Rev. D. Campbell, B. A., Langston.
 11 a. m.—"The Old Testament as a Problem," Rev. Prof. Jordan, D.D., Kingston.
 4 p. m.—"The Self Portraiture of Jesus," Rev. R. J. Wilson, M. A., Vancouver. Read Shaler Matthews' "Messianic Hope in the Saviour's Testament," Pt. II, Ullmann's Studies in the New Testament, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1906. Discussion opened by Rev. J. A. Logan, M. A., Eburne, and Rev. J. H. Robertson, B. A., Revelstoke.

4 p. m.—"The Self Portraiture of Jesus," Rev. R. J. Wilson, M. A., Vancouver. Read Shaler Matthews' "Messianic Hope in the Saviour's Testament," Pt. II, Ullmann's Studies in the New Testament, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1906. Discussion opened by Rev. J. A. Logan, M. A., Eburne, and Rev. J. H. Robertson, B. A., Revelstoke.

8 p. m.—"The Self Portraiture of Jesus," Rev. R. J. Wilson, M. A., Vancouver. Read Shaler Matthews' "Messianic Hope in the Saviour's Testament," Pt. II, Ullmann's Studies in the New Testament, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1906. Discussion opened by Rev. J. A. Logan, M. A., Eburne, and Rev. J. H. Robertson, B. A., Revelstoke.

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er, the newspaper representatives were told.

If the case is proceeded with Mr. Dennis said this morning it will be the most interesting in the history of Canada, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be the first witness. There will be some five hundred witnesses. Mr. Dennis said, including several from Moncton, Dorchester, Ottawa, Montreal and New York.

In a conference which was held here, it was stated there was no talk of retracting Mr. Crockett left for here this morning. Mr. King went last night and Mr. Dennis today. The Gleaner, has not yet been served with papers in connection with the case, but papers have been issued against the Herald and World, the latter being the only one yet served. The current rumor here is that the editor of the Gleaner will be proceeded against criminally, while civil action will be taken against the other two papers.

KEEN RIVALRY FOR TRAFFIC.
 Cunard and White Star Liners to Follow German Example.

Berlin, April 6.—One of the most remarkable shipping organizations in the world has just celebrated its jubilee. It was just fifty years ago that the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company was formed in Bremen and its anniversary occurs, curiously enough on the eve of a fresh and most interesting development in the keen rivalry for the Atlantic traffic. This great German corporation was the first to order its New York liners, outward and homeward bound, to call at Cherbourg. Another innovation was marked by the institution of a service from New York to the Mediterranean. These decisions enabled the Norddeutscher Lloyd vessels, apart from the advantage they gained by making Bremen their headquarters, to "tap," very effectively, Northern and Central Europe and at the same time Americans were about to visit Paris or the South of France they were given the choice of a convenient continental port, while by putting into Southampton the German boats served also the British Isles. This effort to centralize Transatlantic traffic in Europe was an entirely new idea, and its success is attested by the announcement that the White Star is about to make Southampton instead of Liverpool the headquarters of their express steamers. It is believed here that the Cunard company will adopt the same course. In any case the traveling public stands to gain by this increased competition in competition in ocean communication—this centralization of express services—between the old world and the new since travelers from all parts of Europe and from the American continent will have greater freedom of choice in making their arrangements.

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 9:30 a. m.—Devotional.
 10 a. m.—"The Church's Creed and Life," Rev. T. W. Taylor, M. A., Ph. D., New Westminster. Discussion opened by Rev. J. T. Ferguson, M. A., Nelson, and Rev. D. Campbell, B. A., Langston.
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Hanna Block. Yates Street.
\$1000—Will buy a cozy home, 6 room cottage, bath and pantry, electric light; lot 60 x 120 ft. Can be bought cheaper for cash.

TWO FINE HOMES in splendid residential quarter; one \$7,500; the other \$10,000. A house just being completed \$1,000. Another in course of construction \$3,700. A COTTAGE—6 rooms, bath and pantry, all recently renovated; fruit and ornamental trees; centre of city; lot 90 x 135, for \$4,000.

WINNIPEG BROKERS.
Geo. W. Dean. W. G. Hanna.

PEMBERTON & SON

45 FORT STREET

FEITHAM ROAD—2 1/2 acres of good land, \$800.

GOLDON HEAD—5 acres patches of fruit land. Two new houses going up along side. \$400 per acre.

GOLDON HEAD—21 acres with plenty of water. \$900 per acre.

PERIBROOK ESTATE—10 lots fronting on South Pembroke, Gladstone and Shakespear sts. \$1000.

JUST OFF OAK BAY AVE.—5 acres, will subdivide into over 30 large lots, and allow for 60 foot roadway. Sold as acreage at \$1500 per acre.

SIXTH ST.—Two large lots above King's road. Houses on both sides. \$750 the two.

MOUNT TOLMIE—Acreage at \$500 per acre.

OTTER POINT—95 acres with small improvements. \$350.

WESTHOME—70 acres, 10 acres slashed. Good 3 room cottage, insured for \$300. \$850.00.

FORT ST.—Large, well-built cottage on full sized lot. Frontage on two streets. Between Quadra and Vancouver. Rents for \$25 per month. \$5000.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE—3.92 acres with comfortable cottage and all planted in strawberries, raspberries and bush fruits and fruit trees. \$8500.

ONE ACRE—Just off Craigflower road \$1200.

SHOAL BAY—Good house and 2 acres of first class land. Price \$3,000.

DALLAS AVE.—Well built bungalow close to waterfront and with magnificent view. \$1750.00.

SIXTH ST.—DISTRICT—200 acres fronting on the water with over a mile of waterfront. \$25 per acre.

BANK ST. and LEIGHTON RD.—Two full sized lots. \$750 each.

PEMBERTON & SON.

45 Fort Street.

ROBT. WARD & CO., LD.

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.
Temple Building. 17 Fort St.

TWO NICE BUILDING LOTS—With large oaks, on Elford street. For the 2 \$1900.00.

A five room cottage, brick foundation, large stone cellar, with 2 lots 60x120 each, on Grant st., close to Fernwood ave., for \$2300.00.

Fire room house on Alfred st., with all modern conveniences, on 4 lots, nice lawn, fruit trees and large barn. A snap. \$2500.00. Terms.

TWO STORY HOUSE—6 rooms and bath, stone foundation, on Stanley avenue, \$2050.

EIGHT ROOMED RESIDENCE—Grand location, view of the Bay, corner Dallas and Menzies street; a desirable property. A beautiful 8 room bungalow, corner of Caledonia avenue and Quadra street; fruit trees and lawn; \$5200. (Terms can be arranged.)

Residence on Superior street, with brick and stone foundation; 7 rooms and modern conveniences. Lot 80 x 155. Terms. A modern 8 roomed house on Craigflower road, 1 acre of well kept grounds. In first class order, convenient to car line. This is a most desirable property and a fine location. Price, \$7,500. Terms.

Small house, in good order, situated on Toronto street, convenient to car. A snap. \$2500.00. Terms.

Eight-room, modern, newly built residence, on Fernwood avenue, close to Fort street; stone foundation, nice lawn and house in first class state of repair. Terms can be arranged.

Two-story house on Michigan street, with all modern conveniences, well kept lawn and house in first class state of repair. In excellent order; lot 60x122. This is a good buy. Price, \$2,500.

A very desirable lot on Fort street above the car line, close to 2 streets. This lot will be sold at a bargain. Investigate. Terms.

1 1/2 ACRES—Cadboro Bay: five room house, barn and windmill, 250 fruit trees, balance all under cultivation. Fine view of the Bay. A very desirable property. Terms.

ONE OF THE FINEST apartment house sites to be found, situated in one of the very best districts and having a fine unobstructed view. Corner lots. Price \$14,000.

FINE TWO STORY HOUSE—On Cadboro Bay road, on 2 lots, with frontage on View street. Trees and shrubbery. Good stable and outbuildings.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE containing 7 rooms and all modern conveniences on 2 lots 60 x 120, situated on Carr Street close to the Park and the beach. \$6,000. Terms.

FIVE ROOM COTTAGE on Smeuse Street with modern improvements, \$1,500. Terms.

A SMALL HOUSE, barn and other buildings with upwards of 1 acre of garden land, close to Port St., \$1,800.

A MODERN FIVE ROOM HOUSE on Gorge Road, corner lot, \$3,500. Terms.

WATER FRONTAGE on Victoria Harbor at a bargain.

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VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1907.

The Potential Resources of British Columbia

Some Weeks ago, A. C. Flumerfelt, of Victoria, offered a prize of \$50 for an essay treating upon the following subjects:

- 1st.—Is British Columbia as rich, potentially, as the other provinces of the Dominion?
- 2nd.—If so, are we sharing ratably in the general prosperity of Canada?
- 3rd.—If not, why not, and what is requisite to bring about the desired condition?
- 4th.—Does the difficulty lie in the lack of manufacturing, transportation facilities, population, labor, available capital, or in ourselves?
- 5th.—What steps should be taken to secure the permanent well being of every man and woman in British Columbia?

Between thirty and forty competitors wrote answers. The committee composed of C. H. Lugin, editor of the Colonist; Robert Dunn, editor of the Times; and S. J. Pitts, a retired merchant. These reported that "the essay signed 'Eugene' embodied the most thoughtful and instructive review of the questions and should be rewarded the prize."

The writer was ex-Lieutenant-Governor C. H. Mackintosh. The prize will be devoted to assisting some charitable institution, probably the Tuberculosis home.

Epitome of Factors.

The full text of the essay is here-with reproduced:

(1) Is British Columbia as rich potentially as the other provinces of the Dominion?

The suggestion of an enquiry into the potential resources of British Columbia is timely, comprehensive and far visioned; of vital interest alike to those who are toiling within and thousands beyond the seas anxious for a British territory, where the surplus muscle and brawn of the Old World may be utilized.

Systematized stock-taking is an inflexible rule in commercial institutions. It applies as well to national concerns. This province need have no misgivings as to the result, for the sombre experiences and stern rebuffs of the past were not without chastening influences upon those earlier pioneers, who bequeathed the hall mark of sturdy manhood to the present generation.

The following brief epitome of potential factors, contributing to the present growth and sponsors for the future advancement of British Columbia, is necessary for an intelligent discussion of the subject:

Water Power for World

Rivers: Fraser, Thompson, Columbia Kootenay, Peace, Stikine, Skeena, natural arteries of communication between the interior, the great lakes and the Pacific ocean. In addition water

power sufficient to operate the spindles of the world.

Lakes: Covering an area of 1,660,830 acres. In the south, Kootenay, Arrow (lower and upper), Okanagan, Shuswap, Harrison, Slokan, Trout; in the north, Quesnel; bodies of water in capable of bearing upon their bosoms the mercantile marine of an empire.

Forests: An area of 182,750,000 acres, three times the forest acreage of Japan and New Zealand and within a fraction of the acreage of India, Norway and Sweden, the products in action throughout the east, the continent of Europe, Australia, Africa, Japan, China, Peru, Mexico, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

Lumber and pulp mills: One hundred and thirty saw mills, with a capacity closely approximating 520,000,000 feet annually.

A number of pulp mills already under construction, the product of which, and ready markets. Great Britain and the United States, it is estimated, will require 1,000,000 tons of pulp wood annually, to supply which will necessitate the cutting of over 100,000 acres of spruce. This timber reproduces itself every thirty years.

Mineral products: In 1905 the tonnage of ore throughout this province was eighty-five per cent. greater than in 1901. Last year (1906) the mineral output was by close approximation: Placer gold, \$920,000; lode gold, 224,000 ounces; silver, 4,100,000 ounces; copper, 43,000,000 pounds; lead 52,000,000 pounds. According to the Geological Survey Summary (Dominion) British Columbia's mineral product, excepting nickel and coal (the former found in Ontario) in 1905 exceeded the combined output of all other provinces. The figures stood: British Columbia, \$22,461,325; other provinces, including coal and nickel, \$24,125,237. The Boundary country (1906) produced an ore tonnage exceeding 32,000,000. When Lardner, Big Bend, and the North are able to transport across the tonnage will undoubtedly increase immensely. It must be forgotten that fully 300,000 square miles of mineral bearing country still awaits exploration.

Smelting: There are now eleven smelters and one refinery in operation with a capacity of nearly 8,000 tons per day; the output is being enlarged. There are also two zinc plants in operation. These will be increased should the United States remove the zinc duty.

Coal and coke: Every year the output of coal and operations of ovens approaching \$5,000,000 per year. Coal and coke (1906) the last year (1906) the coal tonnage (long tons) was 1,600,000; coals (long tons), 200,000 tons.

Fisheries: In 1904 the salmon pack numbered 465,894 cases, and in 1905 1,167,460 cases.

Other industries: Small fruit and orchard culture have already made the province famous, horticulture bidding fair to expand beyond the most sanguine anticipation. Exhibits have year after year been awarded medals and high honors in Great Britain. Through-out land has quadrupled in value. Grain Growing, dairying, poultry, eggs, bacon, cattle raising, horse breeding, and mixed farming generally are making steady advances. The population has increased from 19,277 in 1872 to 220,000 in 1906; the revenue is steadily increasing, while permanent settlers are coming into the country in noticeable numbers.

These are no chimerical estimates; they point with the undeviating fidelity of a compass to vast fields about to be developed, harvests yet to be reaped. With extensive harbors, Port Simpson, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Butte Inlet, Victoria, Esquimalt, Barclay and Quatsino Sounds, with one transcontinental railway system in operation.

three years by the sum of \$14,797,687, while Vancouver's increased from \$68,783,259 in 1903 to \$132,006,358 for the year 1906.

The Provincial Surplus

Provincial revenue and expenditure: It will be remembered that for years the Provincial Treasurer was obliged to announce an annual deficit of \$900,000. Today the position is reversed, the revenue for 1905-06 amounting to \$2,044,442.49 and the expenditures to \$2,077,648.72, a surplus of \$33,193.77. An unprejudiced view of bank clearings and revenue and expenditure justifies the statement that compared with other provinces British Columbia, from the standpoint of wealth and domestic progress, is noticeably sharing more than its share in the general prosperity of Canada.

Wealth of Natural Products

Productive capabilities: No more suggestive, certainly no more convincing figures could be offered than those

	1900.	1905
Capital	\$22,901,892	\$51,762,557
Salaries and wages	5,456,538	11,051,477
Value of products	19,445,778	37,465,963

Showing the following increase for the calendar year 1905, as compared with 1900:

Capital (increase)	\$28,860,665
Salaries and wages (increase)	5,594,939
Value of products	18,020,185

Capital invested increasing over one hundred and fifty per cent. and wages and value of products fully on hundred per cent.

A business firm would be amazed should stock-taking yield such results, but how much more gratifying to know that provincial revenue, banking returns, postal business and government postal, savings, and chartered banks returns make a similarly favorable showing so far as deposits are concerned.

Remarkable Figures

Thanks to Mr. Archibald Blue, the able statistician at Ottawa, the writer is able to produce a comparative statement of the manufacturing industries of British Columbia for the calendar years 1900 and 1905, showing capital employed, salaries and wages paid and value of products by kinds of industries. This is published for the first time and is valuable for reference:

Name or Kind of Industry—	1901 Capital.	1905 Salaries and Wages.	1905 Value of products.
Aerated and mineral waters	\$ 70,292	\$ 24,240	\$ 62,247
Boilers and engines	739,200	181,400	367,025
Boots and shoes	33,971	19,740	67,645
Bread, biscuits and confectionery	189,719	89,505	298,510
Butter and cheese	269,800	65,661	158,520
Carriages and wagons	15,807	6,737	105,690
Clothing, men's	87,300	43,460	99,955
Clothing, women's	187,582	193,003	415,435
Fish, preserved	53,630	33,150	96,250
Flouring and grist mill products	4,358,072	586,789	2,850,554
Furniture and upholstered goods	239,260	41,904	349,428
Gas, lighting and heating	463,125	167,748	356,641
Harness and saddlery	524,500	60,910	119,100
Jewelry and repairs	60,471	27,108	87,792
Lime	20,250	12,610	87,300
Liquors and malt	7,180	5,697	19,036
Log products	874,369	143,448	8,850
Lumber products	6,132,728	1,048,755	580,244
Monuments and tombstones	429,137	172,502	3,887,172
Oils	20,719	18,677	470,293
Plumbing and tin-smithing	146,089	9,650	32,853
Printing and publishing	214,826	57,407	279,175
Ships and ship repairs	454,801	234,406	445,158
Smelting	68,375	45,310	106,170
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1,744,000	898,779	4,531,173
All other industries	161,095	109,906	265,497
Totals	4,359,047	531,751	3,263,764

Name or Kind of Industry—	1905 Capital.	1905 Salaries and Wages.	1905 Value of products.
Aerated and mineral waters	\$ 123,286	\$ 32,941	\$ 79,877
Awynings, tents and sails	19,000	6,650	25,800
Blacksmithing	28,700	12,396	24,000
Boilers and engines	630,522	157,680	360,320
Boats and canoes	22,300	4,925	8,250
Boots and shoes	71,000	24,621	79,000
Bread, biscuits and confectionery	60,340	21,156	60,903
Brick, tile and pottery	284,438	94,800	457,790
Butter and cheese	101,370	71,159	170,008
Carriages and wagons	71,691	20,955	272,676
Clothing, men's	59,700	31,336	61,600
Clothing, women's	109,132	114,045	243,551
Electric light and power	76,100	43,236	105,700
Fish, preserved	1,048,026	49,326	126,646
Flouring and grist mill products	4,849,955	1,732,642	4,527,672
Furniture and upholstered goods	300,800	38,750	481,290
Gas, lighting and heating	501,570	194,792	624,268
Harness and saddlery	100,450	37,292	92,676
Liquors, malt	976,942	46,215	120,363
Lime	111,000	35,854	102,990
Liquors, malt	975,853	98,500	426,406
Log products	15,727,389	4,486,653	10,945,229
Lumber products	822,057	328,964	897,257
Monuments and tombstones	44,234	12,295	38,948
Oils	155,553	17,750	39,080
Plumbing and tin-smithing	335,232	168,165	551,990
Printing and bookbinding	64,845	28,074	55,500
Printing and publishing	516,382	270,945	552,573
Ships and ship repairs	86,605	36,100	110,890
Smelting	18,447,877	1,765,067	10,733,189
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	182,000	158,522	453,173
All other industries	3,983,763	839,070	5,558,608
Totals	\$51,762,557	\$11,051,477	\$37,465,963

All other industries in 1901 comprised: One awynings, tents and sails; 2 boats and canoes; 2 boxes, wooden; 2 brooms and brushes; 2 car repairs; 1 coffee and spices; 1 coke; 1 drug; 1 electrical apparatus; 2 electric light and power; 1 fruit and vegetable canning; 2 furnishing goods; 1 glass; 1 leather, tanned, curried and finished; 2 mattresses and spring beds; 1 oil; 1 paint and varnishes; 1 printing and bookbinding; 1 rice cleaning and polishing; 2 soap; 1 sugar refining; 1 vinegar and pickles.

All other industries in 1905 comprised: One bicycle repairs; 1 brooms and brushes; 2 car repairs; 1 clothing, men's (factory); 2 coffees and spices; 2 coke; 1 drug; 2 dyeing and cleaning; 1 hairwork; 1 hats, caps and furs; 1 ice; 2 jewelry and repairs; 1 leather, tanned, curried and finished; 2 lime; 2 paints and varnishes; 1 rice cleaning and polishing; 1 roofing and roofing materials; 1 rubber and elastic goods; 1 slaughtering not including meat packing; 1 stone, cut; 1 sugar refining; 1 vinegar and pickles.

Total establishments in 1901	395
Total persons employed in 1901	11,453
Total establishments in 1905	450
Total persons employed in 1905	22,652

Financial Facts and Figures

(2) Is British Columbia sharing ratably with the general prosperity of the country?

This question must be decided by official figures.

Bank clearings: The cities of Vancouver and Victoria have both largely increased bank clearings, as shown by the following comparison for twelve months during consecutive years:

Vancouver: 1903, \$68,783,259; 1904, \$74,610,590; 1905, \$88,460,291; 1906, \$132,006,358.	
Victoria: 1903, \$30,817,928; 1904, \$32,993,113; 1905, \$36,890,464; 1906, \$45,616,615.	

For the year ending March 31, 1905-06, Vancouver clearing houses returned \$95,744,201, \$6,000,000 more than Halifax, N.S.; \$20,000,000 in excess of Hamilton, Ont.; and \$43,000,000 more than St. John, N. B. According to its population Victoria held its own with London, Ont. and several other eastern cities, her bank clearings increasing in

illustrative of the province's richness in natural products. This is the record for the past year (1906):

(1) Mines, \$26,500,000; (2) agriculture, \$6,500,000; (3) fisheries, \$9,000,000; (4) lumber, \$9,500,000; (5) butter and dairy, \$1,000,000; (6) hog products, \$1,000,000; (7) fruit crops, \$1,250,000, making a total of \$54,750,000. A probable increase of two million dollars will be shown when full official statements are received. What does this indicate? Local wealth, assets sure to increase annually. Allowing an adult male population of 55,000 (one out of every four persons) an astonishingly yet gratifying fact remains, that 55,000 male adults produce industrial and agricultural wealth to the extent of \$1,000 per capita. Can any other province in the Dominion make a similar showing?

Expansion of Manufactures

A comparative statement of the manufacturers of British Columbia for the calendar years 1900 and 1905 (the latest official figures procurable), together with the capital employed, salaries, wages, and value of products, is certainly interesting proving as it does immense expansion during the past five years.

Classified Industries

To extend the analysis, this having to be done concisely, debar entering into all and many interesting particulars. However, a comparison of some provincial industries shows marvellous expansion, taking value of products:

1900.	1905.
Butter and cheese	\$ 105,690 \$ 272,676
Fish (preserved)	2,850,554 4,531,173
Flouring and Grist	349,428 481,300
Furniture and Tin-smithing	356,941 624,268
Log products	3,985,177 10,945,229
Lumber products	470,293 897,257
Smelting	180,275 551,990
Sundry products	4,531,179 10,733,189
Total	3,262,764 5,558,608

It would be safe to say that during the past two years, the mining, fishing, lumber and smelting industries have increased both in capital and output, at least 15 per cent. This being so, any reasonable observer would be in a position to cast the horoscope of years to come. Still, there are openings for smaller classes of manufactures—clothing, furniture, boats, shoes, tents, wooden boxes, brick, tile and pottery, harness, saddlery, and a score of others, requiring some

capital and industry as well, to supply and occupy the local market; too many products being sent from the United States, official reports at Washington being that Americans are now able to control the coast markets.

What Further Comparisons Prove

Many may be inclined to question the correctness of the above statement. If so, the most sceptical would be convinced by a careful examination of the tabulated statements and diagrams, contained in the last census. These figures prove beyond cavil, for notwithstanding the fact that British Columbia has been unjustly treated, and at times unfairly handicapped, her population, per capita, is richer than those of the other provinces. Here is the proof:

Value of Land and Houses, per Occupant.	
British Columbia	\$5,484
Manitoba	4,703
Territories	3,350
Quebec	4,062
Ontario	2,000
Other provinces (average)	2,000

(2)

Production per Farm	
British Columbia	\$1,047
Territories	562
Manitoba	735
Ontario	633
Quebec	400
Other provinces (average)	400

In the following for the purpose of brevity, only the highest and lowest figures are given:

Production per Lot	
British Columbia	\$ 555
Territories	2,061
Ontario	1,105

(4)

Income from Mines, Forests, Farms and Factories, Per Head.	
British Columbia	\$290
Ontario	219
Prince Edward Island	62

(5)

Fisheries, Per Head.	
British Columbia	\$25 45
Nova Scotia	15 82
Ontario	51

(6)

Production of Mines Per Head	
British Columbia	\$82 13
Nova Scotia	19 70
Prince Edward Island	15

(7)

Forests of Canada, Per Head.	
British Columbia	\$15 90
Ontario	9 90
Prince Edward Island	2 77

(8)

Production of Factories, Per Head.	
British Columbia	\$135 50
Ontario	130 92
Territories	10 95

Since the census enumeration was made, British Columbia has not been making time, but marching steadily

toward the goal of success. Even al-though many drawbacks and disadvantages, this province is more than holding its own.

(3) If not; why not? What is requisite to bring about the desired condition? Does this difficulty lie in the lack of manufactures, transportation facilities, population, labor, available capital—or in ourselves?

The province is certainly sharing ratably in the general prosperity; still in many branches the profit-yielding results are not satisfactory. Candidly speaking, British Columbia has carried its share of the burden, handicapped by physical characteristics, handicapped by indifference upon the part of Eastern pessimists, who suffered through many years of stagnation in Manitoba, and the then Northwest Territories. It was not until the forests and mines of this section attracted world-wide attention, and Yukon poured golden floods into the national exchequer, that British Columbia forced its way to the front. Consequently upon rapid progress, immense expenditures, without adequate return in the shape of revenue, became necessary. To be sure, the topographical configuration of the country meant mineral wealth; on the other hand, local improvements, domestic legislation, education, administration of justice, construction of roads and trails, together with other necessary public works, had to be undertaken at the expense of the province's financial autonomy. Take, by way of illustration the following comparative statements:

Justice Per Head	
British Columbia	\$5 66
Ontario	20
Quebec	33
New Brunswick	55
Nova Scotia	16
Public Works, Per Head.	
British Columbia	\$2 44
Ontario	12
Quebec	65
New Brunswick	60
Nova Scotia	34
Education, Per Head	
British Columbia	\$5 66
Quebec	1 91
New Brunswick	1 92
Nova Scotia	1 81

These estimates could be continued throughout the catalogue of provincial expenditures. To improve this condition the federal authorities should deal justly in the premises, remembering what was done for Nova Scotia and other provinces, not forgetting the millions of dollars returned to the province of Quebec for its expenditure upon the North Shore Railway, from Montreal to Ottawa. The issue should be neither partisan nor sectional.

(Continued on Page Eighteen)

School Garden Idea

Paper Read to Teachers at Nelson by Inspector Wilson

So important does the school garden movement, set on foot by Inspector Wilson at the Teachers' convention at Nelson, promise to become, that a very full report of the paper he read is here given. It is not complete as a number of explanatory and illustrative sections are omitted, but the parts reproduced are given without change. It is interesting to note that so impressed was W. A. McIntyre, principal of the Winnipeg Normal school, with the idea, that he announced his intention of putting it into practice immediately on his return to the east.

After some general introductory remarks, Mr. Wilson said:

In Belgium all elementary schools have gardens and by royal decree of 1897, all teachers must be able to give theoretical and practical instruction in botany, horticulture and agriculture. The government makes appropriations annually for the support of the gardens and for prizes in the schools that have excelled in the study of agriculture. Likewise in France the importance of agricultural education has been recognized in the curriculum of elementary schools since 1882. There are said to be 28,000 rural and elementary schools in France each with a school garden and a master capable of imparting a knowledge of the first principles of agriculture or horticulture. Early in the last century the village schools in Prussia began to give some instructions in agriculture, much stress being laid upon the preparation of teachers for garden work on account of the anticipated economic advantage.

Lesson From Germany.

Today agriculture occupies a large part in the German system of education. For the past 30 years plant study has been an important feature in both elementary and secondary schools of Berlin. Every summer morning two large wagons bring their loads of cuttings from the school gardens and distribute them to the different schools of the city. Teachers also take classes to the gardens for lessons in botany. In Switzerland school gardens have been in operation during the past 20 years and the federal government assists in their support. Each normal school in Switzerland maintains a model school garden which is cultivated and cared for by the students.

To some extent during the past 12 years school gardens have been introduced into England, chiefly in connection with supplementary schools, conducted by private societies, receiving state aid. The children not only receive instruction but

On Water Power

By Robert S. Ball, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.

The exacting requirements of the electrical engineer have resulted in enormous improvements in the construction, operation, and efficiency of prime movers. The steam engine has been essentially modified, the steam turbine created, and the gas engine generally overhauled to adapt it to the close regulation and other compelling requirements of the dynamo. But while these machines are constantly forced upon our attention at present, there is yet another prime mover which will surely outlive them all, for it is independent of the limited capacity of our coal measures. Like the more familiar prime mover, it is capable of doing work, and its development in consequence of electrical enterprise the world over, and especially as applied to high falls of water which are usually only to be found at places far distant from civilization, often inaccessible by rail, and which make it probable that the electrical transmission of the energy.

The effect of electrical engineering upon hydraulic development has been to increase the range of the conditions under which the water turbine may successfully be operated. At the present time turbines with a head of 920 metres (3,019 ft.), and also at less than 2 ft. (0.61 metres). In the latter case the 40 brake horse power development is not applied to the generation of electricity, being used for driving a mill near Westernport, but the high speed turbines which are being developed for industrial purposes through the medium of electricity. If the hydraulic engineer wished to institute a comparison between the extent and variety of his problems and those of his brethren working in other departments of the engineering profession, he could clearly hold his own, for he now deals successfully with water at pressures considerably higher than those used in high pressure boilers, and the range of pressure is also greater, for the hydrostatic pressure which he safely and profitably employs in some 1,500 times that of the lowest. The Lake Tanay installation, in which an effective head of 920 metres (3,019 ft.) is utilized, is the highest at present in the world. There is also the installation of the Pikes Peak Hydro-Electric Company at works at an effective head of 671 metres.

A few facts concerning a plant working under the low head of 2 ft. may therefore be interesting by way of comparison. The turbine in this case is a parallel flow-wheel with a vertical shaft, the diameter being 12 in. It is made up of two concentric rings of buckets, and the inner set can be closed at will to the passage of water by a system of covers so as to limit the operation of the wheel to the outer ring. As the flow of water in the river is variable, a head of 3 ft. at certain periods acts upon the wheel, and the 40 horse power required to drive the mill is obtained from the outer ring alone, but at other seasons of the year the fall is reduced to 2 ft. and even less in consequence of the rise in the tail water in a restricted channel. When the conditions prevail the water is admitted to both rings of the turbine

with the result that 40 brake horse power is developed by this low fall with the turbine making 14 revs. per minute and passing about 14,000 cubic feet of water in that time. For small rivers in which a discharge of this amount may be relied on, a very moderate head of water may thus be turned to profitable account.

The cost of such a turbine, including shafting, gearing, and sluice gates, would be approximately \$30 per horse power, or \$1,200 for a wheel yielding 40 brake horse power. In addition to this the cost of foundations and special works depending on local conditions at the site and such facilities as there are for carrying out the work of installation. But even allowing for the cost of such works, which to some extent would be offset by the cost of engine foundations in a steam plant, the annual charge for power to the industry would be less than for steam, unless the water power rights were held at a high rental. The cost of maintenance of a steam plant per horse power is much larger for small plants than for large, and for such a size as this the annual charge per horse power would be more than £7, a figure which would not be approached by the turbine. The use of very low heads of water involves, of course, a large and costly profitable low fall upon the high first cost, due to special works necessitated by an unfavorable site, coupled with the rent or purchase of the water power rights at an exceptional figure. The use of very low heads of water involves, of course, a large and costly profitable low fall upon the high first cost, due to special works necessitated by an unfavorable site, coupled with the rent or purchase of the water power rights at an exceptional figure.

The Swiss engineers have different conditions to deal with in their mountainous country, though there are several installations on the Rhone, and the use of water, but many of the installations are of the same character as that at Lake Tanay, where the impulse wheel known as the Pelton is the chief form of turbine employed. In every way the high head is more adaptable to electrical engineering. The high speed of the impulse wheels enables the turbines to be coupled direct to the generators without the intermediary of wasteful gearing, and the governing, so essential for electric work, becomes a matter of comparative simplicity, as the hydrostatic pressure may be directly utilized to operate the governing mechanism, and thus to keep the wheel under control through wide fluctuations in the load, while with a low head of water the pressure is insufficient and a mechanical relay is necessary. The chief object of the foregoing remarks is to point out what has been done towards utilizing water power under extreme conditions. Each problem, depending as it does upon commercial considerations, has to be solved independently, and in some it will be found that the cost of development precludes the possibility of doing so. A waste of natural power may be turned to good use.

POTENTIAL RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Continued from Page Seventeen)

al. A spirit of broad statesmanship should pervade this policy. It is adopted, the interior of the province opened, feeders to main railway lines constructed, and expansion of transport facilities follow, a broad field for manufacturers and retention of local capital will be created. Exorbitant transport rates are undoubtedly an impediment to any section far removed from commercial centres, and it behooves both the Legislature and the people to resist, in every legitimate way, discrimination or favoritism on the part of those who control railway and express rates, and discrimination should be countenanced, no privileges vouchsafed, if even remotely trenching upon present or future commercial interests. The question of population is another important factor. Here both government and people may exercise wise discretion, for it must not be imagined that any spirit of philanthropy—such less patriotism—will suggest eastern sympathy for the province. This is emphasized by a recent cable from London, in a Montreal newspaper, which announces, "A special feature of this year's plans is the greater attention paid to the eastern provinces."

Being so, the people themselves will be blamable unless wise remedial measures are adopted tending to induce the best class of settlers to seek homes in British Columbia. We want manufacturers of a diversified character; we want population and capital to route, we want policy, we want the people's earnings and the profits of industrial concerns kept within our own boundaries. Why should \$2,000,000 go abroad for dairy products, foreign fruits, poultry and agricultural supplies? Why should \$5,000,000 for similar necessities go east, and out of a total expenditure of \$12,000,000 annually, \$7,000,000 go abroad? In some cases this may have been unavoidable, and decreases are observable; on the other hand, why should the consumers of British Columbia annually pay import duties upon domestic products, in excess of Manitoba, including Winnipeg and Brandon; as much as Nova Scotia and more than the combined provinces of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Yukon? Where capital has been profitably invested, more will come, the best guarantee being that this province is essentially enriched by immense areas of resources not found elsewhere.

Scarcity of Labor

A vital issue affecting British Columbia is a scarcity of labor. There are two phases of this question, two elements entering into its discussion. For years, in fact since 1901, those far removed and having interests elsewhere and breathed tales of woe, foretold cataclysms of disaster, consequent upon local labor troubles, forgetting that throughout the world similar conditions had prevailed at various times. The best proof of exaggeration of these predictions is British Columbia's continued prosperity. Labor will gravitate towards the best market, and fairly remunerated workmen, progressive and intelligent, are the best indication of legitimate industrial wealth. Hence, no public man could render greater service to the state than he who steadfastly refuses to fan the flames of uncivilized animosity between employer and employee, and is intent upon making money.

One sells his wares at the highest possible price, the other his physical and mechanical attainments. Even the Chinese knew enough to increase the scale of wages when the restriction tax was increased. How much more advantageous then to a province the fact that every workman is a permanent settler, and every dollar he earns is invested in the province in which he lives. At the present time a sum exceeding \$3,000,000 per annum is remitted to alien countries by those who have nothing in common with our institutions, notwithstanding the fact that they are industrious and law abiding citizens. Thousands of people do not care for a country where the wages are paid in gold, and many white women, adapted to domestic service, not unnaturally object to working with them. Hence, failing to induce our brethren in the United Kingdom or descendants of Britishers and Canadians to return from the United States, the next best thing would be to secure Galicians, Scandinavians and those who have already proved themselves progressive, industrious and honest settlers.

Steps for Improvement.

(4) What steps should be taken to secure the permanent well-being of man and woman in British Columbia?

(1) Oneness of sentiment should be encouraged; a community of interests fostered between Island and Mainland and sectional jealousy be eschewed by all having the future of the province at heart.

(2) The youth of the province should be thoroughly schooled in its geographical and historical conditions, its possibilities and resources.

(3) Clean politics, temperance, respect for the privileges even the prejudices of all classes forming the principles of all classes forming the principles in every walk of life.

(4) A provincial Board of Trade should be formed, even though sustained by the government.

(5) A carefully thought out immigration policy, under which the provinces and territories should be able to visit other countries, and speak with authority in neighborhoods best known to them.

(6) Cheap transportation by land and water; all legislation to contain checks and safeguards against favoritism in rates, discriminating between provinces or provincial points.

(7) A provincial irrigation system.

(8) Provincial-owned short-railways or tramlines, opening interior districts and connecting with steamships or trunk lines.

(9) Speedy registration of land titles.

(10) A labor bureau whose officials would investigate the labor market at home and abroad.

(11) Liberal land regulations and a carefully made survey of cultivable lands fit for settlement throughout the province.

(12) No monopolies and no charters for great industrial works or railways, without provision being made for the protection of the public.

(13) The home market; every effort should be made to increase trade between different sections, and to keep local money in local channels.

More, while British Columbians are debarrd from the American lumber market, unceasing agitation should be kept up against the admission of rough lumber across our borders. When the American local market is depressed, our lumbermen are forced to compete with the American output to the extent of \$3,000,000 per annum. That money should be kept in the province.

(14) Permanent settlers; unremit-

ting efforts to populate the farming, cattle raising, breeding and ranching districts, should be made. One satisfied settler from abroad is an advance agent for hundreds who will follow him.

The province has passed the period of naive doubt and sceptical criticism. The people want practical, progressive legislation. They are ready to devote all the strength and intelligence vouchsafed to them by Providence, in furthering the permanent well-being of British Columbia, and to unite in maintaining one law, one flag, one constitutional destiny.

Sunday at the Y. M. C. A.

(Written for the Colonist.)

Sunday was a very wet day, and I wondered whether Maisie would want to go out. I phoned to her and she said she was going out and so we arranged to meet opposite the new C.P.R. hotel. She told me that she could stay out for as long as she liked, and I knew I could be out for about four hours. But the question was, where were we to go? To sit in the Carnegie Library, in wet things, where we couldn't talk, wasn't inviting. The Tourist Rooms were closed on Sundays we supposed. The soaking rain reminded me of Vancouver, and then I remembered a pleasant Sunday that I'd spent at the Y. W. C. A. in Vancouver, so I suggested that we should investigate the new Victoria Y. W. C. A., which was somewhere in Port street, and then perhaps we might afterwards find a place for tea. We turned down a quiet end of Port street, opened a door next some C.P.R. offices, and went upstairs.

At least it was out of the wet, though the bare wooden staircase didn't look as if it would lead to much. On landing, just as we were wondering which way to go, a door was opened by a lady who smiled in a welcoming way. We said we'd come to find the Y. W. C. A., and see what it was like.

The room was a cosy sitting room tastefully furnished—dainty curtains, a pretty carpet, a shining new piano, a book-case, etc.—caught the eye in turn, and gave one a sense of homeliness. Meanwhile the secretary asked us to take off our things and sit down. Some time after, when we had broken ice by discussing the weather, the president arrived, and asked us to tea; so we discovered that there was a dining-room here as well, two nice little tables in another room, all new and spotless, a restaurant in embryo.

Afterwards two more girls came in, and soon we were all on a friendly footing. I got various information from the secretary, who told me that some people in Victoria saw no pressing need for a Y. W. C. A., and one reply to that is that during the last few weeks they have enrolled 95 members, girls who work, and girls who have no homes.

Then, some say that once there was a Y. W. C. A. here which went under. Well, that was long before Maisie and I came to Canada, and long before many working girls like ourselves were in Victoria. What wasn't needed in Victoria eight years ago is needed much more now. Victoria is a growing place and a growing place needs women workers of all classes, and in Canada the Y. W. C. A. caters for women workers of all classes—it provides them with homes from home, with dining rooms, and recreation rooms, and evening classes. In bettering the condition of the women workers in Victoria in we are in a very real way bettering our city, and what girl is not better for a chance of wholesome social life, such as the Y. W. C. A. never fails to create in its centres.

In Vancouver the Y. W. C. A. have a palatial residence—there they have gymnastic classes, dressmaking classes, etc., and above all a refuge from the streets, where the homeless feel a mere drop in the great ocean of humanity.

Ottawa has just got 140,000 for their Y. M. C. A. Can't Victoria get \$40,000? But after hearing all this, we settled down to our books. Maisie had found a Kipling, and I a volume of Emerson in the book-case, and the secretary poked the fire. Then we had a jolly sociable tea, and all too soon the time was up. Maisie went back to nursery-school and I, to carry the eggs for supper—with a feeling of having had a very nice wet Sunday afternoon.

MAGGIE.

Eat Fruit

If people ate more fruit they would need less medicine and have better health. There is an old saying that fruit is golden in the morning and leaden at night. As a matter of fact, it may be gold at both times, but then it should be eaten on an empty stomach and not as a dessert, when the appetite is satisfied and digestion is already sufficiently taxed.

Fruit taken in the morning before the fast of the night has been broken is very refreshing, and it serves as a stimulus to the digestive organs. A ripe apple or an orange may be taken at this time with good effect. Fruit to be really valuable as an article of diet should be ripe, sound and in every way of good quality, and, if possible, it should be eaten raw, says Woman's Life.

Instead of eating a plate of ham or eggs and bacon for breakfast, most people would do better if they took some grapes, pears or apples—fresh fruit as long as it is to be had, and after that they can fall back on stewed prunes, figs, or fruit if only fruit is available. An important item in their breakfast, women would generally feel brighter and stronger, and would have far better complexions than is the rule at present.

His Judgment

There is a custom in French jurisprudence that sanctions the consultations by a judge in provincial courts with colleagues on the bench when some case is brought upon certain classes of malefactors.

"What ought we to give this rascal, brother?" a judge in the department of the Loire once asked his colleague on his right.

"I should say three years."

"What is your opinion, brother?" This to the colleague on the left.

"I should give him four years."

Whereupon the judge, turning an air of great benevolence, said:

"Prisoner, not desiring to impose upon you a long and severe term of imprisonment, as you should have done at first, I have consulted my learned brethren, and shall take their advice. Seven years."

Tuberculosis Study

London Times: The second interim report of the Royal Commission on Human and Animal Tuberculosis, an account of which appeared in The Times for February 2, has now been supplemented by the issue of an appendix containing a report by Dr. Eastwood upon the comparative histological and bacteriological investigations which he conducted under the direction of the commission. This appendix is a folio of over three hundred pages, with illustrative charts and tables, and is very largely concerned with the minute technicalities of research, and with the details of a large number of experiments; but the first of the three parts into which it is divided contains a general account of the nature of Dr. Eastwood's work and of the conclusions at which he has arrived. He was furnished, for the purpose of his inquiry, with tuberculous material derived both from human subjects and from bovine and other animals which were under observation at the laboratories of the commission, and with healthy material animals of different kinds into which this tuberculous material could be introduced by feeding, inoculation, and other methods; and the general result of his investigations has been "to emphasize the underlying unity of the morbid process produced experimentally by infection with every variety of human and bovine tubercle bacillus." The processes in question show marked differences in severity, depending partly upon the dose and the virulence of the bacilli introduced, and partly upon the susceptibility of the animals subjected to experiment; but these differences are unable to mask the underlying unity of the phenomena, and the dependence of the differences upon conditions that may be regarded as accidental. There are marked differences in the virulence of different bacilli, in the types of lesion produced by identical bacilli, and in the cultural characters of different bacilli; but these differences overlap and interweave so closely that it is impossible to find an adequate scientific basis for separating the bacilli into two or more families. There seems to be no valid reason for doubting the opinion, never seriously disputed before 1901, that human and bovine tubercle bacilli belong to the same family. The answer to the question, Can the bovine bacilli infect man? is obviously in the affirmative; and his answer must be given even by those who adhere to the recent hypothesis that "human" and "bovine" tubercle bacilli are different in kind, since the "bovine" kind are readily to be found as the casual agents of many fatal cases of human tuberculosis.

Dr. Eastwood sums up his general results as follows:—

1. I have examined and compared the morbid processes induced experimentally by bovine and by human tubercle bacilli, and have found that in animals susceptible to mammalian tuberculosis both the bovine and the human bacilli produce a disease which is typical of tuberculosis.

2. There is, therefore, an essential unity, not only in the nature of the morbid processes induced by human and bovine tubercle bacilli, but also in the bacteriological characters of the tubercle bacilli which cause the processes.

SCHOOL GARDEN IDEA

(Continued from Page Seventeen)

placed under the department of education of each province named and not under the department of agriculture. The provinces just named have also passed orders in council incorporating the Macdonald systems. This places the school gardens of these provinces on a sound educational basis than in Europe or any other country. The Ontario government has provided special courses at Guelph to train teachers in the practical educational aspects of this new work. An annual grant in addition to an initial grant of \$100 is offered to every rural school section establishing a school garden. The slight progress in the school garden movement hitherto made in Ontario—an essential agricultural province—is said to be due to three main causes: (1) Lack of specially qualified teachers; (2) lack of definite knowledge of the best methods of conducting such gardens; (3) the disbelief in the ability of a school to give any instruction worth while in matters relating to agriculture or horticulture.

At Truro and elsewhere in the Maritime provinces suitable courses for teachers are also provided. In New Brunswick an annual grant of \$30 is given to a board of school trustees where a garden is established at an elementary school. In Quebec extensive preparations are under way, or nearly completed, for the training of teachers on the new lines of education.

The Macdonald Plan

The Macdonald school gardens not only have a recognized place in the educational systems of the provinces named, but they are attached to the ordinary rural schools conducted under the authority of the trustees, with the express approval of the ratepayers. The garden is becoming the outer classroom of the school and the plots are the outdoor slates on which living things are to be put. It is to be regarded as a happy field of expression for the part of the school in which boys and girls work among living things and themselves grow in body, mind and spiritual outlook.

The true relation of the garden to the school has been in good part established by the traveling instructors, whom Prof. Robertson appointed to supervise the work in each province. These instructors were chosen as teachers of experience in rural schools and were sent for special preparation, at the expense of the Macdonald Rural School fund, to Chicago, Concord, Columbia and Clark universities, and to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. They are to carry on the object lessons until other teachers now in service become qualified and until teachers in training in the other provinces are ready for the new and better sort of schools.

For the special development of the nature study and manual training side of the teacher's accomplishments, the Macdonald Institute at Guelph has been established at a cost of \$175,000, and in order to encourage teachers to qualify themselves for school garden work, the education department of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick offers small scholarships to those who will pursue a course of three months in nature study and school gardening at the Macdonald institute.

Who Will Be Pioneer?

It is said that the best way to have a school garden, is to have it. Who will be the pioneer of the school garden in British Columbia? Who will initiate a movement which promises so much, especially for the country child and, in fact, for all country school work, and which should be a great educational uplift to the agricultural and horticultural interests of the province?

Finally, I commend the school garden idea to the education department, to the agricultural societies, to the farmers' institutes and in fact, to all societies of the province intent upon good works of a public character.

In closing, Inspector Wilson recommended the following works on the subject of school gardens for the use of teachers:

"How to Make School Gardens," H. D. Hemmaway; Doubleday, Page & Co., Boston: Price \$1.

"Among Country Schools," O. J. Kern; Ginn & Co., Boston: Price \$1.25.

"How to Teach the Nature Study Course," John Dearness; Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto: Price 60c.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 134, "Tree Planting on Rural School Grounds," U. S. department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

While plowing in the Long Field, at Tadlow, near Royston, Herts, Mr. John Perkins found two bronze coins of the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Lucius Aurelius Verus.

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In Society's Realm

St. Barnabas' church last Monday evening was the scene of a pretty spring wedding, and the principals were celebrated by Mr. Norman Hardie and Miss Maud Atkinson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Atkinson, of 16 Stanley avenue. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. G. Miller. The service was full choir. The church, which was filled with a host of friends, was most beautifully decorated with tall white calla lilies and candelabras, a bell of the same lovely blossoms hanging over the heads of the bride and groom. The bride entered the church at 8 o'clock, wearing on the arm of her father, the bridegroom, the wedding strains of the wedding march. The bride's dress, of rich white liberty satin, fell in long, soft box plaits from the waist, where it was confined by a high girdle of delicate ribbon. The gown was trimmed with delicate, of chiffon, and an exquisite bertha of hand-made lace made and presented by Mrs. Adams. The orthodox tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride's only ornament was a handsome pearl sunburst earring and a bracelet of pearls. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses, white carnations, lilies-of-the-valley and ferns. Her gift from the groom was a very handsome diamond and sapphire ring. Miss Violet Hardie, sister of the bridegroom, who acted as bridesmaid, wore a most artistic costume of pastel blue silk, with a smart white hat wreathed with pale yellow roses. Her bouquet of yellow iris gave a pleasing touch of color to the harmonious color scheme. Her present from the bridegroom was a pretty pearl pendant and brooch. The groom was supported by Mr. Walter Engelhardt, Mr. Fred White, Mr. Eric Hardie and Mr. James Stewart acted as ushers at the church. At the conclusion of the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents, where a reception was held during the evening. The house was so wreathed and decorated with spring flowers redolent of their fragrant perfume, that it seemed almost as if the Goddess Flora had emptied her apron of dainty blossoms in honor of the fair young bride. The table was adorned with pots of pure white lilies, and soft trails of smilax and spargelia, the lights masked with soft yellow shades. Mrs. Atkinson, mother of the bride, received in a handsome black toilette relieved with trimmings of white satin. Mrs. Hardie, senior, wore black satin with handsome white lace. Mrs. Gilmer, sister of the bride, a suit of pale green with hat to match; Mrs. Bert Hardie, a very becoming costume of mauve cloth with hat in the same shade; Mrs. John Leeming, sister of the bridegroom, green cloth with smart French lace trimmings in a shaded green. At the close of the entertainment the happy couple departed amidst a shower of rice and confetti, and took passage on the Princess May for Skagway, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's gown, trimmed with white, pale, ladies' toilet, trimmed with white, pale, ladies' toilet, trimmed with white, pale, ladies' toilet; she wore a smart hat to match. The presents were numerous, and included a very handsome silver tea service and silver, presented by the combined staffs of Dodwell & Co., of Victoria and Seattle, also some very handsome and useful articles. The presents from some of the prominent Chinese firms in Victoria. Some of

those present were: Rev. E. G. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Goward, Mrs. Moresby, Miss Noel Moresby, Miss Mecklenzie, Mr. Jack Leeming, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. P. White, Miss G. White, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hardie, Mrs. Emily Nicholas, Miss Maud Nicholas, Miss Newcomb, Miss Roberts, Miss Lowe, the Misses Fawcett, Mr. Fawcett, the Misses Gibson, Miss Lottie Brown, Mrs. Watkiss, Mr. Hastie, Mr. Eric Hardie, Mr. James Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. S. Child, Miss Mount, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Miss B. Child, Miss Camus, Miss B. McQuade, Miss McQuade.

Appropos of weddings, a charming decoration and centre is formed for a bridal table by placing tall white lilies in a high, black and white, round with white blossoms arranged in vases of graduated heights till a pyramid of flowers is formed, beneath which is placed a large round of looking-glass wreathed with flowers and ferns. From the pyramid ropes of flowers finishing at each corner of the table, finishing in large bow knots of white satin ribbon.

The St. Agnes Guild of St. James' church entertained a number of their friends on Tuesday, April 9, at a very enjoyable birthday party, given in the church hall. The occasion was the birthday of Mrs. J. Loeven, who was given up to instrumental music, songs and recitations, the following ladies and gentlemen kindly assisting: Miss George, Miss Sweet, Mr. Cecil Berkeley, Miss Talbot, Miss Bailey, Miss V. Sweet, Mrs. Donald Cartwright, Mr. J. Findley, Miss Alice Reder, Miss Dickson, Miss Dickson and Miss Z. Buckman. Mrs. D. Cartwright's singing was highly appreciated, those present deeming it a privilege to hear so beautiful a voice. Miss Dickson's pretty solo was accompanied by Miss Talbot, who played the piano. The house was so wreathed and decorated with spring flowers redolent of their fragrant perfume, that it seemed almost as if the Goddess Flora had emptied her apron of dainty blossoms in honor of the fair young bride. The table was adorned with pots of pure white lilies, and soft trails of smilax and spargelia, the lights masked with soft yellow shades. Mrs. Atkinson, mother of the bride, received in a handsome black toilette relieved with trimmings of white satin. Mrs. Hardie, senior, wore black satin with handsome white lace. Mrs. Gilmer, sister of the bride, a suit of pale green with hat to match; Mrs. Bert Hardie, a very becoming costume of mauve cloth with hat in the same shade; Mrs. John Leeming, sister of the bridegroom, green cloth with smart French lace trimmings in a shaded green. At the close of the entertainment the happy couple departed amidst a shower of rice and confetti, and took passage on the Princess May for Skagway, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's gown, trimmed with white, pale, ladies' toilet, trimmed with white, pale, ladies' toilet, trimmed with white, pale, ladies' toilet; she wore a smart hat to match. The presents were numerous, and included a very handsome silver tea service and silver, presented by the combined staffs of Dodwell & Co., of Victoria and Seattle, also some very handsome and useful articles. The presents from some of the prominent Chinese firms in Victoria. Some of

Mrs. Albert E. McPhillips left last Tuesday to pay a two-months' visit to Pasadena and Southern California. Mr. McPhillips accompanied her as far as Seattle.

Miss Norah Coombe, who won the championship of the golf tournament last week, left on Monday en route for England.

Mr. Cecil Croker Fox, of Vancouver, is spending a few weeks in town. He is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gervais Wake, Maple street.

Those interested in the game of five hundred are looking forward with great interest to the tournament to be held next week at the Dallas hotel in aid of the anti-tuberculosis fund. One of the novelties in the way of prizes will be a ticket to Seattle and back.

Brown bread is the latest novelty for evening entertainments, and is as handsome and useful as it is easy to prepare. Four ounces brown bread crumbs, 1 ounce ratiña crumbs, 1 teaspoonful

maraschino, 1 half pint rich custard, dill whipped cream, half a teaspoonful of ground ginger and 3 whites of egg stiffly whisked. When the custard is quite cold mix all the ingredients lightly together, place in freezer and churn till nearly solid. Serve in fancy cases, sprinkle with ratiña crumbs, or small glass plates.

Miss Violet Hickey has returned to Victoria after spending several months with her sister, Mrs. Holt, at Fernie.

Misses Dollie and Eva Loewen left on the 11th for Vancouver, where they will meet their mother, Mrs. J. Loewen. The entire party will then depart for England and the Continent.

Mrs. Gavin Davis, of Vancouver, is paying the city a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, of Vancouver, are staying at the Oak Bay hotel. The latter was well known to Victorians as Miss Irene Brignall.

The entertainment given last Tuesday evening by the Alexandra Literary society at their clubrooms, Government street, proved in every way the most successful and widely patronized reunion for which the society has yet been responsible. A lecture on "Long-fellow, His Life and Works," delivered by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, was the piece de resistance of the evening's programme, which concluded with two scenes from "The Courtship of Miles Standish," staged by Mrs. McKicking, whose clever brain and fingers, cleverly dressed in costumes and dramatic effect. Mr. Cecil Berkeley, who played the part of Miles Standish, made a most excellent and realistic old-fashioned "dog-of-war," grasping his character with an understanding that speaks highly for his dramatic instinct and capability. Mrs. Miller, as the sweet Puritan maid "Priscilla," and the Hundredth Psalm, that grand old Puritan anthem, whilst she turned her ancient spinning wheel, made a picture so dainty and Arcadian, that no explanation was needed for John Alden's over-diffident love-making so capably expressed by Mr. John Julian. The spinning wheel, kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Howard Russell, was in itself an interesting relic, being over a hundred years old, and probably the only one of its kind in the city. The only regret felt by the spectators was that the little play, like most good things in life, was too short and sweet, and hopes are expressed that in the near future Mrs. McKicking will produce the whole drama. Miss Violet Powell contributed several piano solos during the evening, which were received with great appreciation.

Miss Kathleen McQuire and Mr. A. McGuire of Tacoma, who had been spending a few days with relatives in this city returned home on Thursday by the Princess Beatrix.

Mrs. Walter Milroy (nee Wellman) has returned from Southern California and is visiting Mrs. Dixie H. Ross, Hillside avenue. Mr. Milroy will arrive next week, and they will reside at 3 Beacon street until the 1st of June, when they intend leaving for their home in the North.

Mrs. George Gillespie, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Florence Gillespie, are spending a few weeks in the country at their shooting box at Sooke.

pure love, and loved her better than his life. But, alas! she knew it not. As little did she guess what effect his brief note her husband now held would have upon him, or its wording might have been different.

"It is right you should know I had a baby four weeks ago. Our little one only lived ten days. I have been ill, as I was when I left you, and less pretty than ever. If you will let me know you have this, by sending a few lines to the Daily News, beginning 'Ailsa Craig,' and ending 'I insist.'"

As he reached those concluding words the sheet fell from the reader's hand, and his head sank forward with a groan. But the girl, who had been so close, The English maid would be leaving in half an hour, and it must carry his answer with it.

"Ailsa Craig—Yours received. Come back. Send letter to present address. Iona House, 'Tyree, Skye,' to say what day."

This, with postoffice order for payment, and request for immediate insertion, was despatched by Mackenzie himself in a feverish haste and wild excitement of hope, remorse, and longing that left no place for reasonable thought.

But, when he returned as he usually was, grief and shame, love and repentance, all alike looked away behind closed lips, for once the craving for sympathy was irresistible, and, seeking Janet in the kitchen, the master, whom more than thirty years ago she had many a time hushed to sleep in her arms, handed her the letter which she had so recently brought him, and leaving her to read it, returned to the study. Five minutes later the old woman followed him there, tears streaming down her comely cheeks.

"Thy, sir, the bonny, poor, sweet mistress," sobbed Janet. "And all alone in her sore trouble and her grief."

"But ye'll be sending her a message!" Hecctor Mackenzie was sitting almost in darkness, nevertheless, he turned his face away, and Janet went on: "But ye'll be sending her a message, sir, ye will that, and with na less of time; now, will ye no?"

"I have sent it already."

"His hearer started. 'Bh-h!' she exclaimed in some dismay, as she caught the low-toned reply. 'Ye've taken short time for thought, then. But, craving your pardon, master, how did you contrive about softening off the end?' Her master faced round. 'How did I?' He rose sharply to his feet. 'How did I what?'

Janet folded her arms in her snowy apron. 'Ye see, sir, the bonny bit mistress bids ye end with 'I insist,' and that she may be sure it's yours! That writes it's necessary so to end, but 'because ye tell me, to my love, I end with 'I insist.'"

Intuitive tact led Janet then to withdraw, which she did with a deep-smothered sigh. At the utter baldness of the hurried message, with its seeming tone of imperious command, she did not guess, but it was plain to see that her master was suddenly aware that his message was not all it should have been.

By the next day's mail another message for insertion in the newspaper went from Iona House. The beginning and the ending were the same, but the

words in between were more, and widely different. "Broken of heart and grey with grief, the tears of pity for him stream from my old eyes. Come and see for yourself."

As it fortunately happened, the young wife saw the servant's notice before she saw her husband's, which appeared a day earlier than she had been led to suppose possible. It was well, but Janet's words, "Forgive me following the master's message of yesterday," led her to look back, and see both. Had she seen the curt reply first, it is fairly just to declare it would have given the final deathblow to the sorrowful young heart, but now it stood side by side with the interpreter, Janet's, and a softer message passed the soft lips—"He lost no time."

CHAPTER II.
Waiting Time.

Hecctor Mackenzie's hair had been grey, but now it grew white, as the days passed into weeks, and no word came from the fugitive.

"And all my own fault," he would groan, "as my own fault. Fool that I was, not to guess that my hasty temper must ever prove my undoing!"

Meantime poor old Janet was almost as broken down with sympathetic sorrow as her master, and his eyes being keener now to detect such facts than of yore, he insisted on her having help in the house.

"An 'I'll no' deny I'll be glad," came the reluctant confession. And then the foolish old dame, with an eye to mercy instead of self-interest, forthwith took a poor lonely girl who had come to the place looking for work, and when nobody else would accept of her sickly looks. But she soon picked up under Janet's care and kindness, and with plenty of good food color began to come into her cheeks, and flesh on to the lean, starved bones.

"I do believe she would be quite a pretty lass if she had not that hair," Janet said, "that great cap and wear those old granite sort of glasses on her eyes," said a gossip one evening, who had come in for a chat with Janet.

Janet and her young help had their kitchen to themselves; Janet was lent to her, and the sitting-room, and that everybody was desperately hungry, while the present dinner was lying in fragments on the floor.

To see the way in which that good fellow bound up fingers, helped to provide more dinner for himself and others, and, finally, when seated at the table, pretended not to see the trembling happiness of the young wife, no longer serving in the kitchen, but seated at the head of her husband's table, was quite enough to ensure agreement with his own wife's oft-repeated assertion, that her man was the capable man on earth, let who might be second.

When he found his task accomplished, he would have taken himself off, but with a soft, shy glance at her husband's unexpected hostess murmured, "Nay, we must insist that you stay. We owe you gratitude."

And so, for the first time, ever again said "I insist," was some years later, when he and lovely Ailsa bent together above the bed of their second loving, but somewhat wilful little son. "Sweet wife," he said, with tender seriousness, "do not let your son learn to think it a manly thing to triumph in saying 'I insist.'"

An impatient sigh was Janet's first answer.

"Goodness, child, what a question to ask! As if I should spend as much as every-day tone. If that had come to pass, No, no, for that merciful blessing we may bide a bit. But here's a gentleman going to take a bite and sup with the master this evening, and it will be the first time he'll have seen a special singer, the poor young mistress left him his lone. Eh! me for the weariful days."

And whether sorrow robbed the capable old hand of its usual steadiness, or the sight of the grey eyes dimmed with tears, the knife with which she was cutting bread slipped and she cut her finger. But fingers some rather deep gashes as well. But the master's fish must not grow gold, or be spoilt on that account.

"For once you must carry 't the dinner, and wait table, lass," said Janet, reluctantly yielding up her own master's duty of personal attendance on her husband.

The one to whom it was yielded was equally reluctant to accept.

"I'll bind up your hand."

"Yes, certainly, when my master is served. This wrapping will do, meantime."

"But I have been cooking. I am not neat enough."

"Nay, nonsense! Ye are always neat. But there, take my embroidered apron. It is pleasanter to look upon than your plain one. And see, let me take off your great ugly spectacles for the minute."

But apparently the dislike to losing them was greater than the dislike to waiting at table, for as Janet raised her uninjured hand, to suit the action to the word, the girl snatched up the dish of delicately-browned fish, and ran away with it. Janet chuckled with satisfaction.

"Though what she wants to hold to them ugly goggles is more than a woman may guess," she mused.

Meanwhile, a very interesting dialogue had been going on in the sitting-room, between Hecctor Mackenzie and his visitor. As the young woman endeavored to get the dish of beautifully-cooked fish, the stranger seated opposite the door said briskly:

"The fact is, Mr. Mackenzie, that she cannot escape discovery now. For I tell you, we have traced her positively to this very island. She is on it at the present moment."

"The fact is, as you say, she is on it to the hearer. He sprang to his feet with a strangled cry, "Oh, my wife, my wife!"

The agonized entreaty in the tone had a startling effect on one of the hearers, unfortunately for the dinner's course, and most carefully-prepared to see the fish of fish went with a driblet and wholesale smash to the floor.

The new-comer was hungry, and while detailing his budget of news had privately sniffed at the wholesome, appetizing odor of that exquisitely fresh and well-cooked fish with satisfaction.

"You are as good as the proverbial man," he said, "for he is not only a cow, young woman," he said, "but he is a fool, as he looked at the inextricable mixture of fish and china for a few moments; then for the first time he lifted his eyes to the young woman's face, and noticed those great dark eyes, and an extraordinary change came over her countenance. All disappointment, all memory, even of disappointment, disappeared.

"Oh! I beg your pardon," he said, hurriedly, as he rose up with what might almost be called a clap of the hands, and an eager advance to the master of the house.

"As he was the ring of triumph success in his life, and he her to take off those spectacles, and then look at her."

Hecctor Mackenzie stared for some seconds in speechless bewilderment at the speaker, and then followed in the direction of the pointing finger.

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And so, for the first time, ever again said "I insist," was some years later, when he and lovely Ailsa bent together above the bed of their second loving, but somewhat wilful little son. "Sweet wife," he said, with tender seriousness, "do not let your son learn to think it a manly thing to triumph in saying 'I insist.'"

An impatient sigh was Janet's first answer.

"Goodness, child, what a question to ask! As if I should spend as much as every-day tone. If that had come to pass, No, no, for that merciful blessing we may bide a bit. But here's a gentleman going to take a bite and sup with the master this evening, and it will be the first time he'll have seen a special singer, the poor young mistress left him his lone. Eh! me for the weariful days."

And whether sorrow robbed the capable old hand of its usual steadiness, or the sight of the grey eyes dimmed with tears, the knife with which she was cutting bread slipped and she cut her finger. But fingers some rather deep gashes as well. But the master's fish must not grow gold, or be spoilt on that account.

"For once you must carry 't the dinner, and wait table, lass," said Janet, reluctantly yielding up her own master's duty of personal attendance on her husband.

The one to whom it was yielded was equally reluctant to accept.

"I'll bind up your hand."

"Yes, certainly, when my master is served. This wrapping will do, meantime."

"But I have been cooking. I am not neat enough."

"Nay, nonsense! Ye are always neat. But there, take my embroidered apron. It is pleasanter to look upon than your plain one. And see, let me take off your great ugly spectacles for the minute."

But apparently the dislike to losing them was greater than the dislike to waiting at table, for as Janet raised her uninjured hand, to suit the action to the word, the girl snatched up the dish of delicately-browned fish, and ran away with it. Janet chuckled with satisfaction.

"Though what she wants to hold to them ugly goggles is more than a woman may guess," she mused.

Meanwhile, a very interesting dialogue had been going on in the sitting-room, between Hecctor Mackenzie and his visitor. As the young woman endeavored to get the dish of beautifully-cooked fish, the stranger seated opposite the door said briskly:

"The fact is, Mr. Mackenzie, that she cannot escape discovery now. For I tell you, we have traced her positively to this very island. She is on it at the present moment."

"The fact is, as you say, she is on it to the hearer. He sprang to his feet with a strangled cry, "Oh, my wife, my wife!"

The agonized entreaty in the tone had a startling effect on one of the hearers, unfortunately for the dinner's course, and most carefully-prepared to see the fish of fish went with a driblet and wholesale smash to the floor.

The new-comer was hungry, and while detailing his budget of news had privately sniffed at the wholesome, appetizing odor of that exquisitely fresh and well-cooked fish with satisfaction.

"You are as good as the proverbial man," he said, "for he is not only a cow, young woman," he said, "but he is a fool, as he looked at the inextricable mixture of fish and china for a few moments; then for the first time he lifted his eyes to the young woman's face, and noticed those great dark eyes, and an extraordinary change came over her countenance. All disappointment, all memory, even of disappointment, disappeared.

"Oh! I beg your pardon," he said, hurriedly, as he rose up with what might almost be called a clap of the hands, and an eager advance to the master of the house.

"As he was the ring of triumph success in his life, and he her to take off those spectacles, and then look at her."

words in between were more, and widely different. "Broken of heart and grey with grief, the tears of pity for him stream from my old eyes. Come and see for yourself."

As it fortunately happened, the young wife saw the servant's notice before she saw her husband's, which appeared a day earlier than she had been led to suppose possible. It was well, but Janet's words, "Forgive me following the master's message of yesterday," led her to look back, and see both. Had she seen the curt reply first, it is fairly just to declare it would have given the final deathblow to the sorrowful young heart, but now it stood side by side with the interpreter, Janet's, and a softer message passed the soft lips—"He lost no time."

CHAPTER II.
Waiting Time.

Hecctor Mackenzie's hair had been grey, but now it grew white, as the days passed into weeks, and no word came from the fugitive.

"And all my own fault," he would groan, "as my own fault. Fool that I was, not to guess that my hasty temper must ever prove my undoing!"

Meantime poor old Janet was almost as broken down with sympathetic sorrow as her master, and his eyes being keener now to detect such facts than of yore, he insisted on her having help in the house.

"An 'I'll no' deny I'll be glad," came the reluctant confession. And then the foolish old dame, with an eye to mercy instead of self-interest, forthwith took a poor lonely girl who had come to the place looking for work, and when nobody else would accept of her sickly looks. But she soon picked up under Janet's care and kindness, and with plenty of good food color began to come into her cheeks, and flesh on to the lean, starved bones.

"I do believe she would be quite a pretty lass if she had not that hair," Janet said, "that great cap and wear those old granite sort of glasses on her eyes," said a gossip one evening, who had come in for a chat with Janet.

Janet and her young help had their kitchen to themselves; Janet was lent to her, and the sitting-room, and that everybody was desperately hungry, while the present dinner was lying in fragments on the floor.

To see the way in which that good fellow bound up fingers, helped to provide more dinner for himself and others, and, finally, when seated at the table, pretended not to see the trembling happiness of the young wife, no longer serving in the kitchen, but seated at the head of her husband's table, was quite enough to ensure agreement with his own wife's oft-repeated assertion, that her man was the capable man on earth, let who might be second.

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Christ Church Cathedral

Services: Holy communion, 8 a.m.; morning service and litany, 11 a.m.; children's service, 3.30 p.m.; evening service, 7 p.m. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.
Voluntary..... 215
Venite..... 215
Psalm for 14th morning..... Cath. Psalter
Te Deum..... 215
Hallelujah..... 215
Hymns..... 140, 197,



AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR



BEHOLD THE MAN.

Biography, we are told, is the most useful of all reading. This thought found expression in the language of the poet who said:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We may make our lives sublime;
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

Few of us can hope to be classed among the great; but we may all hope to make our lives sublime. Most of us can recall the name of the general who led the British forces to the capture of Delhi during the great Mutiny, and if we happen to have forgotten it, any history will tell us what it was. But how few of us know, or where we shall look to find out, the name of the subaltern and his chosen companions, who carried the powder sacks to the gate of the city and set the fuses alight, amid a storm of hostile bullets. Yet these unknown heroes made their lives sublime by the glorious circumstances of their death. Some years ago a little book, telling the life story of Hedley Vickers, was found in hundreds of households. Vickers was a young officer of the 97th Foot. His life was singularly lovely. Amid all the high living, not to say dissipation, of a garrison he led an exemplary life, commanding the respect of his associates as well as of the rank and file. He fell at Inkerman, his last words to his men being: "This way 97th."

His was an unobtrusive yet sublime life, and the story of it has had a potent influence in the whole English-speaking world. He was true to his God; true to his fellows and the hour and article of death found him true to his country. Of biographies of Napoleon there are scores, and of commentaries on his life and character the number is legion. He has been regarded from every point of view, ranging, as Victor Hugo says, "from man to demon." Undoubtedly his career is full of lessons, even though very few of mankind can hope to move in the sphere in which he is almost alone. Students have delved long and diligently to discover facts concerning the life of Shakespeare, with not very great success. We have clubs for the study of Browning as a man and a poet. But great as was the influence of these men upon their times, and valuable as are the lessons which they have bequeathed to posterity, there is one personage, who so far surpasses them all, so far surpasses all men who have ever lived, as far as his influence for the betterment of humanity is concerned, that he stands out preeminent. Needless to say that person is Jesus of Nazareth. There is no necessity of studying books of doctrine to learn this. We call the best governed, the most progressive, the happiest part of the world Christendom, because we believe not only that He was the Christ, but because it is to His teaching and the example of His life and death that we owe the wonderful movement, which rescued the civilized world from the darkness of materialism and set it upon the road to advancement. This being the case, if the biographies of other men are valuable reading, how much more ought not His biography to be worthy of intense study. But to get the best out of such a study we must be careful always to behold the man. Ordinary students can well afford to leave to people, who evolve doctrines and delight in theology, the determination of theories as to His nature and the method by which His work has redeemed or will redeem humanity; ordinary students can afford to leave to sectaries the task of splitting hairs so as to distinguish between ecclesiastical twaddledum and ecclesiastical tweedledee. They should take the facts as they find them, and study forward from facts, not backward into impenetrable mysteries of the mind of God. When the common people get to know and understand Jesus the Man, they will, like the common people on the hillsides of Palestine, "Hear Him gladly."

A "Laymen's Missionary" dinner was held in Toronto a week or so ago. It was attended by prominent business and professional men, and its object was the launching of the "Laymen's Missionary Movement" in Canada. It was started in obedience to a conviction which is making headway with remarkable rapidity, that the salvation of our institutions depends upon a recognition of the principles of Christ's teachings. We purposely do not say Christianity, for unfortunately Christianity has been so much befogged by ecclesiasticism that it is not easy to tell just what it is. But there can be no possible doubt about Jesus Himself, no possible misunderstanding about what He taught, and this new movement, which is absolutely un-nominal, proposes to make these teachings better known to the masses of the people, as well within as without the borders of Christendom. This is an illustration of the turning to Jesus, manifested so generally throughout the civilized world, to which reference was made in these columns some months ago. Men, everywhere His name is known, are taking a greater interest than ever in the Man of Nazareth. His second advent seems at hand, not in the form of an appearance in the heavens of one who will set up a kingdom upon earth, but as a vital force dominating the lives of men, as nothing else has ever controlled them.

Study the life of Jesus. The biography of Him, as written by His contemporaries is very brief and disconnected; but perhaps this is just as well. Too great detail might have led to discrepancies, and the value of the simple story might have been lost in disputes over the accuracy of the respective versions. There is enough in the Four Gospels; but as there are some, probably many, to whom the phraseology of those books has become so hackneyed that they read them mechanically, it may be well for them to procure some of the many excellent works, which deal with His life and teachings in the language and style of today. Upon this page will be found a contributed article in which a somewhat extended reference is made to certain books of this class, and we invite readers to peruse it. The books referred to can be purchased at the city book stores.

SPARTAN SOCIALISM

We have quite a number of theoretical Socialists nowadays, and occasionally some enthusiasts endeavor to put their ideas into practice, but invariably without success. Most of them think that they are in advance of the age, but this is an error. Socialism is an old experiment. Attempts have been made to apply to practical life in different ages and in different countries. The most conspicuous success was in the Kingdom of Sparta, one of the little nations into which Greece was divided. Lycurgus, who is said to have lived about 2700 years ago, is generally credited with being the founder of Spartan Socialism, but possibly, as is frequently the case, his name has only become associated with the culmination of a movement. It seems hardly possible that one man could have completely won over the people of a state to such extraordinary laws as those which are called by his name.

Spartan Socialism was a robust type. It was based in the first place upon an equal division of the land, and to the several parcels the occupiers had no title, only the right to use it. The next important step was the adoption of iron currency. This was purposely made so heavy as to render the possession of any considerable quantity of it a burden, and as precautions were taken to make the metal excessively brittle the "coins" were useless for any other purposes. Since men could not accumulate land, and the accumulation of money was a source of great trouble to its possessor, all men were alike poor. The result of such a condition of things was that competition in everything except what fitted a man for the pursuit of war was unknown in Sparta. The arts and sciences were neglected, and the Spartans became little else than a nation of hardy ruffians. The people ate at public tables, to which each man was expected to contribute his share. There were many such tables, each occupied by a party which formed a sort of a club for eating purposes. Only on the rarest occasions was a man allowed to eat alone or with his family. The male population went about naked for the most part; the women were usually clothed, but were required from time to time to join naked in public games. Marriage was encouraged, and unmarried men were denied many privileges. When a child was born, it was inspected by the magistrates. If it was found sound in body it was returned to its parents; if it was weakly or deformed, it was killed. Theft and lying were encouraged, because they were useful in war. There does not appear to have been any code of morality in the laws of Lycurgus.

This in a general way represents the fundamental principles of Spartan Socialism. What was the result? This can be stated in a few words. It was the development of a very remarkable race of men and women. Contrary to what might be supposed the women were modest and virtuous and the young men lived what we nowadays call moral lives. There was no "social evil," and the people were all exceedingly temperate in their habits. A race of wonderful warriors was produced, but it is only the simple truth to say that these things were accomplished at the expense of everything which goes to make up sweetness of character, genius, learning or mental and material progress. Sparta bred fighting men for several centuries, but that is all she did breed. There perhaps never was a race of people, who were their equals in physical development or more resolute and courageous. To them death was nothing; possibly because life held so little. To those who place physical perfection coupled with unwavering courage, first among human qualities, there never was a race of people more worthy of admiration; but when this has been said, all has been said. Sparta had no walls, and for hundreds of years its soil was inviolate, but its influence was limited to its own territory. It produced no impression upon the thought or manners of the age outside of its own boundaries. It failed in all its attempts at conquest. Had it been otherwise—had Spartan Socialism become general, the civilization of Greece and Rome would have been impossible, and the progress of humanity would have been arrested.

In these days of fads and theories it is well occasionally to refresh our memories as to the experiments tried

in earlier periods of history. No one can read the story of Sparta, no one can inform himself as to the details of life in that community, without feeling that the result of this great experiment in Socialism was an utter failure in everything except the production of men who knew how and were not afraid to fight. Our modern Socialism would do away with war, and perhaps that is why they think their Socialism would succeed where that of Lycurgus failed; but if they would study history more and the failings of theorists less, they would see that the things they advocate would not bring about the results which they desire. The effect of Spartan Socialism upon individuality was crushing. Every incentive to the betterment of a man's position was taken away from him, and no intellectual advancement, there was little or no home life. There was nothing approaching culture. If it were claimed by that doing away with war the energies of the people would be turned into other avenues of activity, it may be answered that without the incentive to personal development given by the desire and possibility of individual advancement, there would be little or no activity. The chief reason why Spartan Socialism accomplished what it did was because the nation was ruled by an absolute monarch, which admitted of no laws without mercy. Modern Socialists would not permit this. Socialism and democracy would have to go hand in hand in these days. Hence the example of Sparta contains little encouragement for the modern apostles of that cult.

There is perhaps nothing in all history, which appeals to the imagination more than the spectacle of a whole people subordinating everything to proficiency in art of war. It produced a remarkable race. Leonidas, who at the Pass of Thermopylae had back the hosts of Persia, was a Spartan king, although the majority of the men who fought by his side were not his fellow countrymen. This gallant resistance, when a force of nearly a thousand men lay down their lives to keep the foe at bay, has come down to us as the most splendid example of heroism of which the world has a record. It was indeed a magnificent display of patriotic courage, and it is worthy of note that three hundred of those who fell were Socialists. But we direct attention to the fact that these men were animated by patriotism, they believed in a better thing as love of country. They were not men, who looked upon the emblems of their country as a badge of servitude, or who declined to pay respect to constituted authority. Socialism in Sparta was on the whole a failure; but it produced some fruits, for which it is the better. The lesson which this experiment, extending over several centuries, teaches is not favorable to the teachings of modern Socialists.

UNKNOWN LANDS

(First Article)

During the last few years so much information has been obtained concerning portions of Canada that, in the opinion of most people, were regarded as useless, that it seems altogether probable that there are other parts of the world, which, when they are better known, will be seen to be fitted by and by to play a far more important part in human history than they have hitherto done. Therefore we propose to print a series of brief articles upon unknown, or perhaps more correctly speaking, little known lands. That selected for today is Arabia. The most of us Arabs, a little more than a geographical expression. We know where it is, and we associate it with sandy deserts and wandering tribes, and look upon it as being for the most part one of the waste parts of the earth. This is an erroneous idea, although a very great deal has been learned about it in the past few years. Arabia has an area of about a million and a quarter square miles, but only a comparatively small part of it has been thoroughly explored. It lies in the great desert zone, which extends from the Atlantic to the North Pacific ocean, and includes the Sahara, the desert regions of Persia and Central Asia as well as Arabia; but just as throughout other parts of this zone, there are habitable areas, where at first sight all would appear to be hopeless desolation, so fuller exploration than has yet been made may show the existence of a fertile and beautiful land, where this great peninsula, where the map-makers have marked the country as useless. One reason for believing that the country is for the most part a great waste is the absence of permanent rivers, nearly all the streams drying up during a part of the year. There are many great dried-up rivers, courses, in which at one time large rivers must have flowed. The absence of permanent rivers is due to the absence of forests, but the existence of these old river beds is almost conclusive proof that the country was at one time heavily forested. The elevation of the interior is very considerable, some extensive plateaus being 8,000 feet and more above the sea level. Upon some of these rain has never been known to fall; day after day and year after year the sky presents the same perfect cloudless serenity. In such places there is absolutely no trace of vegetation. In other elevated and yields luxuriantly, notwithstanding the very imperfect system of agriculture practiced by the people. A general description of the country is as follows: It is a table land, hemmed in by low mountains, which are almost wholly barren, where they face the sea. Within the mountains is a range of desert, which extends almost without a break all around the peninsula, except at the north, and broadening at the south and east into a vast tract of burning sand, with only a few oases scattered through it. The rugged, barren mountains and the desert area are estimated to occupy two-thirds of the surface of the country, the remaining third, which is considerably larger than British Columbia, being, as far as is known, made up of a series of rolling table lands intersected with deep val-

leys. In this respect this portion of Arabia resembles the central part of our own province. On the higher levels there is rich pasture; in the valleys agriculture can be prosecuted with the greatest possible success.

The great "Red" desert, so called from the color of its sand, covers a large area in the south. It is almost absolutely unexplored. Very extraordinary accounts are given by the people who live on its borders of the wonderful things to be found in its recesses; but as there is no trustworthy account of any one having ever penetrated across its intensely heated, shifting sands, these stories must be taken with the greatest margin of allowance. It is interesting to know, however, that palm trees flourish in many places, notwithstanding the unpropitious nature of the surface. The climate, of course, is very hot, a fact which indicates that there is moisture beneath the sands. This may come to the surface somewhere and make the land habitable.

The population of this country is estimated at from 3,000,000 to 12,000,000. The "Encyclopaedia Britannica" gives 9,000,000 as an approximately correct figure. The history of Arabia extends nearly twenty centuries before the beginning of the Christian Era, and a mass of traditions profess to carry it back to an almost limitless past, when a race of giants peopled the earth, which for some of the non-aboriginals, and which it is hopeless to distinguish what is true and what is pure fable in the stories, which have come down from very ancient times. It is certain that the races, which originally occupied the country, have long since disappeared. Whether they were driven out by invaders, or perished during a series of disasters, which converted a once fertile land into a desert, cannot be told. The traditions of the giants seem prima facie evidence of the fact that these original people had attained a very considerable degree of progress. Possibly some day when a fuller exploration of the country has been made, we may learn something which will cast light, not only upon the value of the land to mankind at the present day, but also upon the part it played in the history of the race in times which are now regarded as prehistoric.

Christianity and Modern Thought

(Contributed.)

An enterprising spirit, which deserves well of the reading public, has been at work in the book stores in a recent issue of the "Religious Doubts of Democracy." It consists of a number of the sixpenny editions of religious and philosophical works which are being issued in Great Britain by firms such as the Macmillans, Longmans, and especially noteworthy, H. R. Allenson. When it is said that a series of notices on the selection of the works of men like F. D. Maurice, Sir J. R. Seeley, A. W. Monier, G. J. Romanes, and F. W. Farrar, it will be seen that it is literature of no mean order of merit, and that the treatment of their respective subjects will be both candid and forthright. A critic notices some of the books will be of interest.

"Eece Homo" appeared anonymously in 1865, and immediately caused intense excitement in the religious world. It purported to be a "Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ," and the conditions under which this survey was made were laid down in the original preface. The author, who is not named, but who is dissatisfied with the current conceptions of Christ, if they cannot rest content without a definite opinion, may find it necessary to do what to persons not so dissatisfied it seems audacious and perilous to do. They may be obliged to reconsider the whole and begin again. The author, who is not named, but who is dissatisfied with the current conceptions of Christ, if they cannot rest content without a definite opinion, may find it necessary to do what to persons not so dissatisfied it seems audacious and perilous to do. They may be obliged to reconsider the whole and begin again.

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suggest the trend of the thought of "Eece Homo." It only remains to be said that it is written in a singularly clear and incisive style. And there-with is connected one of the curiosities of criticism. Dean Church, an critic of great acumen, pronounced the book, which appeared anonymously, to be the work of Dr. Newman. It has of course been known for long years now that it's author was John R. Seeley.

The "Theological Essays" of the late Frederick Denison Maurice, professor of divinity in King's college, London, in 1855, on the ground of the heterodoxy, if not heresy, of his view of eternal death. The late Principal Tulloch wrote of Maurice: "It was said of Spinoza, by Novalls, that he was a God-intoxicated man, but one of the most devoted of men to have most deserved this name. He lived as few men have ever lived in the Divine. He was, as Mr. Gladstone has said of him, applying words of Dante, 'a spiritual splendor.' The Divine embraced him."

The late Dr. Monier is represented by his "Immortality" and "Belief in God." Like Maurice, he was in trouble with King's college, though neither of these books constituted the ground of offence. Professor Campbell Fraser, of Edinburgh, spoke of him in presenting him for the degree of D.D. in 1881, as a "man of the first order, of philosophical thinkers and Christian orators," and described his writings as "remarkable for depth and originality of thought, combined with breadth of sympathy and lucidity of style." And his "Belief in God" has been called the most interesting and valuable of all "Immortality" is the more interesting of the two to the general reader, as it is made up of a series of popular discourses on this subject, in very informal style, and illustrated with a delightful series of poetical extracts.

We may throw up Memories "Immortality" with Dean Farrar's "Eternal Hope," in which that writer with his customary brilliancy examines the whole question of the dogma of the everlastingness of punishment in the light of the Bible and of human nature. It is enriched with that wealth of knowledge and references which is characteristic of all his writings, and the very fullness of which made some, quite mistakenly, doubt the profundity of his work.

Reference cannot be made to all the books, for space forbids. But one at least ought not to be overlooked—"The Religious Doubts of Democracy." Unlike some of the others, this is a new book, and one with an interesting history. Three years ago Robert Blatchford had published in the "Clarion," which he edits, a series of articles antagonistic to Christianity. These articles have since been collected into a book, and are now under the title "God and My Neighbor." With a most praiseworthy spirit of fairness, Mr. Blatchford invited replies to his arguments, and opened his pages to writers from the Christian standpoint. For six months there appeared weekly in "three of the best columns" of the "Clarion" the replies, ranging from workingmen Socialists to the son of a peer and the daughter of an archbishop. These essays have been edited by Mr. George Haw, and they deal, amongst other things, with "Christianity and Socialism," "Christianity and Rationalism," "Christianity and Science," "Christianity and Other Religions," "Christianity and History," and "Christianity and Atheism." Of course they are mostly of an ephemeral character; they are popularly written, for popular perusal, but still they go deep and their foundations are of iron. "Without the least bias," he writes, "I have tried to give a fair and full account of the Faith of a Socialist Working Man." Professor Bennett of Hamstead college "In Defence of the Old Testament," and George Haw on "The Way Out For All" and all these, as it were, under one roof. And it is something to be able to read the sparkling discourses of G. K. Chesterton as he writes on "The Eternal Heroism of the Slaves," "Miracles and Modern Civilization," and "Christianity and Rationalism." You may disagree but you cannot fail to be interested. 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Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

Water as a Beautifier

This is the season of the year when your great-grandmother brought out the bottle of sulphur and molasses. All sorts of bitter nostrums were the accompaniment of first spring days. The spring doctor's bill was almost inevitable. Druggists did a brisk business from the moment that March went out like a lamb, and "spring fever" made itself felt.

Today the up-to-date girl fights spring fever and kindred ills with water, cheapest and safest of all remedies. She uses it plain in the form of a cold shower, and internal, and mixed with some mild home remedy, to fight various small ailments.

Here is a water cure admirably fitted to the slim girl who needs building up. The few exercises which accompany the baths will reduce the "measurements" and increase bust and chest, and incidentally improve the carriage.

The first thing on rising in the morning she drinks a glassful of cold water. This is not taken fast, but with deliberation.

Next comes her bath. If accustomed to the cold shower, she takes one quick dip in the cold water and is ready for her rubdown. If not inured to this heroic treatment, it is safer for her to enter the tub with the water tepid or even comfortably warm, gradually cooling it off until she realizes that she is cold as she can stand it. The girl who is really ambitious to secure results from the water regimen will not go down before a few chilly sensations, and may depend upon her feelings in deciding upon the temperature she can stand. No one—not even an experienced physician—can determine the amount of endurance against cold or heat, but nature will cry "Enough!" This graduated bath should take at least eight minutes, and in time the patient will find herself ready for the cold plunge.

After the use of a bathroom cannot be secured every day—and many young women who board face just this proposition—let her invest in a heavy bath mat, made from Turkish towel-ling, and standing on this, take a quick sponge.

After the bath and rubdown, there must still remain chilly sensations. The natural tendency is to dress as rapidly as possible, but the real water cure girl is now ready for her first exercise, which employs the towel with which she has been rubbing down. Grasp the towel, drawn taut like a rope, in both hands. Raise it over the head and draw it behind the neck, with the hands as close together as possible. Throw back the head, hold the body straight, and see-saw the towel from right to left, keeping the arms stiff, and breathing deeply. At first it will require much effort to keep the head erect and the hands close together, but the result of perseverance will be a supple waist, straight shoulders, flesh on the shoulder blades and a more erect carriage. Next, slip the hands out to the ends of the towel, or if the towel is very long, as far as the hands can be stretched and still have a solid grip. Then stand on tip-toe and, breathing deeply, swing the arms, which must not bend at the elbow, in a see-saw motion from right to left.

Third, lie flat on the floor, face downward. Bend the knees so that the feet are up in the air. Then, the stiff embrodered collar and the smart lingerie tie or bow which fashion so highly approves this season. Lingerie hats of dyed laces, pale pinks, blue, greens and yellow, to match other accessories of the dainty summer frock, such as the colored silk slip, the ribbon girdle or gloves, are classed as a novelty in the millinery department.

Ostrich feathers treated so as to resemble long sprays of grasses are a new and novel trimming on many of the dressy summer hats. These are especially beautiful in white and light colors, as are also the large feather centred velvet roses, which bank the crowns of some pretty mushroom shapes. Colored Hosiery in plain and novelty effects is displayed conspicuously in all of the smartest metropolitan shops. Among these are some smart checked designs for wear with the jumper frock of checked gingham or silk. Black shoes will naturally accompany such hosiery, for where a colored shoe is worn the hose match the shoe.

A pocketbook to delight the heart of the fair autoist is a vanity bag of goodly size, equipped with the necessary toilet accessories, on the top side of which is a mount in silver or gilt taking the form of a touring car, in the front of which is seated a chauffeur, who, to all appearance, is trying his level best to break all previous records.

Matching purse and belt are new and attractive novelties in the leather goods department. Sometimes the belt is wide and again it is narrow, and it invariably is fastened with a harness buckle, and the bags or small hand purses are of the plainest mold, and in keeping with the severity of the tailored frock with which they are worn.

The secret of the grace with which those wide velvet ribbons bow themselves across broad chests and drape in streamer fashion down the back of the summer chapeaux is the new backing of a soft chiffon taffeta, which makes these ribbons as soft and capable of artistic arrangement as their taffetas and satin neighbors.

A pretty neckdressing which has come to take the place of the Elizabethan ruff is a scarf of coarse cross-hatched net bordered with a double fringe of chenille in self-color. These scarfs are about a yard in width and from two to four yards long. The longer ones are wound twice around the neck and come to take the place of the Elizabethan ruff. The Japanese tendency which dominates the costume world is traceable in many of the best designs. The majority of these handkerchief novelties have a narrow colored hem in pink, blue, green or yellow, in the palest tint. Some show border effects in conventionalized flower designs, the flower centres a bit of delicate and embrodered executed in finest cotton or linen threads. Clusters of tiny diamonds, polka-dots and squares in one or two colors alternate inside of the colored hem, with embrodered designs usually in white, though sometimes in

color. Then there are the plaid handkerchiefs, with and without a plain-colored hem. These are more often in two-tone effect, and show a bit of fine handwork in a corner design in the form of a tiny flower spray in the place of the initial.

Initial handkerchiefs, by the way, are still good style, but they come only in the plain whites, and not in novelty colored affairs.

Some very pretty patterns show the colored printings in corner and border design, embrodered over with tiny dots, and naturally the more embrodered these handkerchiefs carry the higher they are marked in price.

Another novel design among the most exclusive patterns has the daintiest finish imaginable: it is the form of a very narrow lace edge, handmade lace, by the way. These, of course, are more or less expensive, but the clever and ingenious girl may buy the plain handkerchiefs and set on the one here and there a very gratifying result, both as to effect and price.

Polka-dots are well represented, doubtless because of the prominence given this design in dress fabrics this season.

Checks also are not without favor, so the summer girl will find little difficulty in matching her dainty frocks with handkerchiefs, complementing them in both color and design.

For the Busy Housewife

Roll sausages in flour before frying. It will prevent breaking and also improve the flavor.

Wash over the undercrust of a pie with the white of an egg, not beaten, to prevent its being soggy.

Salt toughens meat if added before it commences to cook.

Several thicknesses of newspaper laid between the bed spring and mattresses are equal in warmth to another mattress.

Never beat or stir cereals or rice with a spoon. It makes them pasty. Use a plated silver fork.

For mixing flour and water use a fork or egg beater to make it smooth and free from lumps.

A little flour, if spread over the tops of cakes before they are iced, will prevent the icing from running off the cake.

Pecan and English walnuts chopped and halved and laid over the top of a pumpkin pie just before it goes into the oven makes fine seasoning.

Seen in the Shops

Trimnings of linen on tailored cloth costumes are a feature of some of the smartest models from abroad. The natural color linen in a rather coarse weave is most often used. Paquin shows a splendid example of this novelty trimming in a natty blue serge costume, the kimono sleeves of which are finished with a plain linen, while the fronts are faced with the same material in a pink and white candy stripe. Add to the jacket smart touches of black and gold braid and brass buttons, and the result is an effective combination of colors.

The coral fadist will find one more piece of jewelry in the latest novelties to add to her collection. This is the coral horseshoe to be worn with the smart lingerie tie or bow which fashion so highly approves this season.

Lingerie hats of dyed laces, pale pinks, blue, greens and yellow, to match other accessories of the dainty summer frock, such as the colored silk slip, the ribbon girdle or gloves, are classed as a novelty in the millinery department.

Ostrich feathers treated so as to resemble long sprays of grasses are a new and novel trimming on many of the dressy summer hats. These are especially beautiful in white and light colors, as are also the large feather centred velvet roses, which bank the crowns of some pretty mushroom shapes. Colored Hosiery in plain and novelty effects is displayed conspicuously in all of the smartest metropolitan shops. Among these are some smart checked designs for wear with the jumper frock of checked gingham or silk. Black shoes will naturally accompany such hosiery, for where a colored shoe is worn the hose match the shoe.

A pocketbook to delight the heart of the fair autoist is a vanity bag of goodly size, equipped with the necessary toilet accessories, on the top side of which is a mount in silver or gilt taking the form of a touring car, in the front of which is seated a chauffeur, who, to all appearance, is trying his level best to break all previous records.

Matching purse and belt are new and attractive novelties in the leather goods department. Sometimes the belt is wide and again it is narrow, and it invariably is fastened with a harness buckle, and the bags or small hand purses are of the plainest mold, and in keeping with the severity of the tailored frock with which they are worn.

The secret of the grace with which those wide velvet ribbons bow themselves across broad chests and drape in streamer fashion down the back of the summer chapeaux is the new backing of a soft chiffon taffeta, which makes these ribbons as soft and capable of artistic arrangement as their taffetas and satin neighbors.

A pretty neckdressing which has come to take the place of the Elizabethan ruff is a scarf of coarse cross-hatched net bordered with a double fringe of chenille in self-color. These scarfs are about a yard in width and from two to four yards long. The longer ones are wound twice around the neck and come to take the place of the Elizabethan ruff. The Japanese tendency which dominates the costume world is traceable in many of the best designs. The majority of these handkerchief novelties have a narrow colored hem in pink, blue, green or yellow, in the palest tint. Some show border effects in conventionalized flower designs, the flower centres a bit of delicate and embrodered executed in finest cotton or linen threads. Clusters of tiny diamonds, polka-dots and squares in one or two colors alternate inside of the colored hem, with embrodered designs usually in white, though sometimes in

Dressy Lingerie Gowns

"April showers bring May flowers"—and summer frocks, too; and how many of us will be prepared for summer when it really does come. Those of us who journeyed southward in the early weeks of the year, escaping the delayed and the more unwelcome rigors of the late winter need but the cleaner's services to freshen the wardrobe which has paraded itself on the broad piazzas of the fashionable hotels and along the flower-scented paths which make for much of the charm of life in the sunny Southland.

But the stay-at-homes—those are the girls this scribe aims to help in the selection of an appropriate summer wardrobe. And, by the way, girls, don't put it off another day. Didn't you make some such a remark last year, "Summer will never catch me unprepared again?" And, if you will start right in now, you will be.

The all-important Easter bonnet and Easter frock are things of the past, so far as your worries, doubts and fears as to their success are concerned. That which should claim your attention now are those summer frocks—principally the lingerie frocks intended for dressy wear. The variety of new and fetching effects in this class of costuming

to a waist made entirely of lace insertions, each joining frilled with a narrow lace edging. Embroidery medallions outline the round yoke, a similar effect being repeated in the wide lace belt, shaped so as to form a shallow yoke to the skirt, giving the dress its title—"a baby princess."

The heavier linens, in full and half bleach pale blue, green, yellow and pink, find their best use in smart jumper frocks and those two-piece suits of coat and skirt formation. In these the skirts are either circular or plainly gores, so as to admit of trimming, except those severely tailored pleated models which accompany a smart box or cutaway coat, following the lines of the serge or novelty suiting walking costume.

A distinctly new feature in washable frocks is the extensive use of cotton and linen soutache braiding. This is so marked as to seem almost an epidemic. We have seen the steadily increasing use of silk soutache on broadcloth, then on silks and even on chiffons, but all this hardly prepared us for the veritable crazes for the braid on everything from thin mulls to heavy fabrics.

Quite the most novel use of the braid is on English eyelet embroidery, the soutache applied to the wide embrodered bands so as to almost entirely

New York Fashion Letter

New York, April 6.—Although most of the dressmakers and their clients seem satisfied with the present style of skirt there are rumors of the sheath skirt to be tried as an experiment. Indeed, the designers are trying all sorts of experiments with the skirts and yet no mode has been so well adapted to all needs and has such popularity as the present models, but we all know that to let well enough alone is not good for trade. So far and probably for some time there will be radical change in cut and material—smoothly fitting at the hips, with a wide flare at the bottom is the characteristic mode of the spring skirt. The tendency is to pleat the back as well as the front now; the style of the two gores being almost identical. Just below the knees these pleats are released and help to make the fulness at the bottom. Until the close of the season or the early summer, the graceful flowing skirts such as are worn now, will continue in vogue. A new idea developed from an old one, is the new polonaise effect, ending in deep points at the sides.

An imported tailor has just overhauled the old side of checked tweed in dull periwinkle blue, heliotrope and just a touch of navy blue. The facings are of heliotrope broadcloth and the only trimmings flat rosettes of the same cloth, each centered with a small tassel.

A few of our large and more select shops are showing a new material that Paris is said to have taken a great liking to; it is called Bengallite, a silk surface material ribbed. It is brought out presumably as there is a demand for a material somewhat heavier than the chiffons, and this new goods seems to meet the requirements. It is to be had in all colors with pale green and old blue as leaders. Green is a color that is particularly well liked for second empire styles. Indeed green is a favorite color for jackets of cloth or of orange alone have the revers of the vest either striped or checked, while the jackets in plaid or stripes are simply trimmed with bands of straps. One still sees long fitted jackets or coatlets of with large revers and displaying various trimmings which may form a small vest or outline a short bolero. This is only good when the trimmings match in one tone the materials. It is necessary to renounce absolutely gaudy pipings or ideas for buttons of another shade, which clash disagreeably with the color schemes and always have a crimson appearance. The sleeves remain short, or half length, embrodered on the cuffs, some closed all round, others very much slashed. It is most unnecessary to add that the cuff trimmings should match that on the jacket; only the collar can be entirely different.

A novel bolero, combined the shoulder strap and kimono shaped sleeve effect. It was developed from almond green velvet, embrodered in green and gold and was intended for wear with an almond green crepe de chine gown. This jacket was made after one of the two pronounced fads in the cutting of coats—the cutting of the sleeves and body part in one piece, such as is done with the kimono; the second fad is the emphasis put upon the armhole as described above.

In face, outside of the truly tailor-made wraps and fancy coats are very whimsical, fussy, coquettish and too much betrimmed to the last degree. Any woman who wishes to wear such wraps should first study her figure and style, for one of the eyesores one is seeking every day just because of this lack of thought. There are a number of women who should never attempt the fancy or much trimmed styles, they look their best when gowned in the tailor-made or plain dressy gown; the dressy does not mean over trimmed.

CATHERINE MANN-PAYZANT

Household Recipes

Apple Pie

After lining a plate with pie paste, put in a small cup of sugar, two heaping teaspoonful flour, a little salt, a spoonful of caraway seed—or any spice preferred. Mix these ingredients lightly with the fingers, and spread all over bottom of plate. Add a few dots of butter, and fill plate with sliced apple, over which pour a little molasses, and cover with top crust. Bake slowly for an hour or more, and you will have a delicious pie.

To Fry Eggs Without Turning

Just before lifting the eggs from the frying pan, dash in a little hot water and cover with a tin lid. The steam generated from the water will nicely cook the eggs on top and make them white, soft and fluffy.

Egg-O-See Cookies.

One egg, one cup sugar, one-half cup lard, one-half cup sweet milk, one teaspoon cassia, one saltspoon salt, one teaspoonful soda, one cup chopped raisins, two cups sifted flour, two and one-half cups Egg-O-See. Drop by teaspoonful on to greased tin and bake in medium oven.

Rolls Oat Cookies.

One cup of granulated sugar, one cup of butter and lard mixed, two eggs, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water, two cups "rolled oats," two cups flour, one cup chopped raisins. Add nuts if you wish.

To Cure Hams and Shoulders. Two hundred pounds of meat, two quarts of fine salt, three ounces saltpetre, five ounces granulated sugar, half-pint molasses. Take all of these ingredients and put them in a wooden vessel; mix thoroughly with the hands until the product looks like a very light brown sugar. Have a board or table and sprinkle lightly with coarse salt. Take each piece of meat and rub well on both sides with the prepared mixture, rubbing well into the joint. Lay skin down on the board and sprinkle with salt. This will use a little more than one-third of the mixture. Save the remainder, and rub meat again in seven days. And in seven more days repeat the process, making three rubbings in all. When the salt is all absorbed, meat is ready to hang up to dry.

Economical Soup

Put into a saucepan one-pound pieces of stale bread, three large onions sliced, a small cabbage cut fine, a carrot and turnip and a small head of celery or the remains of any cold vegetables, a tablespoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of pepper, a bunch of pars-

ley, a sprig of marjoram and thyme, a bay leaf and a half a clove of garlic. Put these into three quarts of any weak stock (the liquor in which mutton has been boiled will do) and let them boil for two hours, then through a fine hair sieve, add a pint of new milk, boil up and serve at once.

Bean Soup

Soak one cup of dried beans over night in cold water to core; in the morning put them in three quarts of cold water with a thick slice of salt pork to cover the kettle and let simmer until they are tender; rub them through a fine strainer into a bowl; put this pulp and the water which the beans were boiled in over the fire; get two level tablespoons of flour to stir until it thickens, and when it boils add one tablespoon of salt, a little pepper and one teaspoonful of sugar; let boil five minutes; if too thick add boiling water; serve with croutons.

Purée of Lentils.

Two quarts of stock broth, one quart milk, one quart of lentils, two onions, one head of celery, a little grated nutmeg, two ounces of butter and a little roux. Wash well and pick the lentils, then place them in a stewpan with two quarts stock broth, cover with a cloth and let them simmer gently into a pulp, then add the milk. Cut up the onions and celery into small pieces, place them in a stewpan with two ounces butter and fry them a light brown. When sufficiently cooked, add them to the lentils in the stock broth, let together 20 minutes, then add a little roux and a little grated nutmeg; let simmer one-half hour and strain through a fine hair sieve, bring to a boil and serve.

Cream of Carrot Soup.

Wash and scrub three medium-sized carrots; slice them thinly; put them in a saucepan with one cup of water, one tablespoonful of butter, one slice of onion and a small bay leaf; cover closely; let simmer until tender; rub through a strainer, reserving the water in which the carrots were cooked; add the strained carrots and the hot water together; return it to the fire; if thick add one cup of hot water; put one and one-half tablespoonsful of butter in a small pan; when hot add the same amount of flour and stir until smooth; add this to the carrot mixture, stir constantly until it is thickened; add to this one tablespoonful of salt; one cup milk and one-half cup of cream; all milk may be used, but the soup is richer with the cream.

Cooking Asparagus

Boiled Asparagus, English Style. Cut off an inch from the lower part of the stalk and scrape them from end to end with a sharp knife, taking off the thin outer skin alone, without bruising the rest. All the stalks must be of equal length. Bind them into a bunch and set upright in a saucepan of boiling water slightly salted, just deep enough to leave over an inch of water. When the stalks are clean the tips out of water, and clean the stones about the base of the stalks by preventing them from tipping over. Fit a close cover on the saucepan to keep in the steam, and after you feel that the boil has begun, cook 20 minutes.

Take up the asparagus, drain off the water, untie the threads and lay the stalks alternately tip to base on a hot dish. Cover with a good drawn butter and serve.

This might be called a "steamed" rather than boiled asparagus, the distinctive feature of the process being that the tips are steamed and thus left plumper and less sodden than the tips immersed with the stalks in the boiling water. If the asparagus be withered and stale, cook for 25 minutes.

Baked Asparagus, Italian Style

Cut the stalks short, as directed in the last recipe, and cook tender in salted boiling water. Drain and cover the bottom of a buttered bake dish with a layer, arranging in alternate rows of tips to the ends of the stalks. Have ready this sauce: Drawn butter, based upon a cup of hot milk thickened with a roux of flour, a full cup of flour, cooked smooth with a small tablespoonful of butter; the yolks of two eggs beaten light and two heaping tablespoonsful of Parmesan cheese. Cover the layer of asparagus with this, dust lightly with cayenne, put in the rest of the asparagus, arranged as above; pour the remaining sauce on this and sift the crumbs that have been dried in the oven on the top of all. Bake, covered, for 10 minutes, then brown delicately.

This is a savory entree and much liked by those who have eaten it in Italy. Parmesan cheese, if not used in the manufacture, no other kind will give the right flavor.

With a cake cutter cut rounds of stale French bread an inch and a half thick. With a cutter a size smaller mark a circle in the centre of each round to the depth of an inch. Carefully make up the crumbs of the fine bread in a circle, leaving a well-rounded well, with a thin layer of bread at the bottom. Fry these to a light, even brown in salted fat, and fill with the following mixture:

For filling, cook the tips of a bunch of asparagus tender in water to which you may add a little salt and a teaspoonful of butter. Drain, pepper, mix with a rich drawn butter; return to the fire, and when it simmers stir into it (carefully, not to break the tips) a beaten egg. Simmer for a minute; arrange the hot "cups" on a heated platter and fill them with the mixture.

Serve very hot. You may improve the entree by sifting Parmesan cheese over the filled cups and setting in the oven for a minute. It is very good prepared either way.

A Scallop of Asparagus

Leave but an inch of the stalk below the tender part of the tips. Cook tender in boiling water, salted, adding a bit of butter at the end of 10 minutes. Drain and dispose a layer in a well buttered baking dish. Have ready six eggs boiled hard. Rub the yolks to powder, season with pepper and salt and strew thickly over the asparagus. Dot with butter and put in the rest of the asparagus. Pour over the top a cupful of milk heated to scalding, then thicken with a roux made by stirring together in a pan over the fire a great spoonful of butter with a tablespoonful of flour. Cover this sauce with very thin dry crumbs, stick bits of butter in it, pepper and sift Parmesan cheese over all. Bake for 15 minutes, covered, in a brisk oven, then uncover and brown lightly.

Needlework Notes

To keep ribbon from turning white running it through beading do not remove the ribbon runner from the beading until the last opening is reached.

Needles should never be kept in flannel-lined needle books, as sulphur often enters into the composition of this material. Sulphur invariably rusts the needles in time.

Metal eyes which protrude beyond the edge of the material where a hole and eye fastening is employed, should always be carefully and neatly covered with button-hole stitching.

Bent pieces of whalebone can be strengthened by being placed in cold water for two or three hours. This will make the pliable. They should then be pressed under a heavy weight.

Bolero jackets for spring wear are already being worn at night over lingerie and silk waists, and are made in natty styles that are particularly effective for young girls and matrons. Some of these jackets are of hand-embroidered designs down the front, in the back and on the sleeves. The latter are large and flare at the elbow and are three-quarters length.

No housekeeper ever has enough pillows, consequently she is ever on the alert for new ideas for them. One that is particularly striking and up to date is of heavy crash in a deep shade of tan. This is stamped in five large conventionalized flowers of six petals each, three broad and two narrow. The flowers are a flower in each corner, with the fifth in the centre.

These figures are outlined in point-lace braid, in double scrolls, the second about a half inch from the edge, but following its general outline. The centre of each petal is filled with a heavy white satin, and the narrow petals being worked in honeycomb stitch and the narrow filled in with French knots. The flowers are connected by an irregular vine-like pattern, done in deep brier stitching in two shades of dark blue. The pillow is finished with a heavy white cotton cord, with a tassel at each corner.

Every mother knows how a baby protests against the putting on of mittens and leggings, and how tiresome the operation is for mother, nurse, or elder sister. Here is an experiment which proved useful. Buy two yards of white elderdown dannel. Fold one yard length on to the other and stitch the long edges. This forms a bag-like article, with the mouth open. The centre of this mouth and hollow a small round neck at the back and front, just large enough for baby's throat. Then stitch the remaining edges on either side of the neck. Cut a placemat at the back of the neck, large enough for the garment to slip easily over the baby's head. Finish the neck and placemat with a white silk or satin binding and make two good-sized button-holes in the placemat lap. Here you have a warm, bag-like coat with hands and feet protected, close and warm about the neck, with no strings to annoy the baby. Nothing could have been more than this little garment, and it is invaluable in traveling with a young child.

Care of the Eyes

If the eyes receive the care that they should, they will be clear and bright. If they are perfectly healthy, it is not necessary to bathe them continually.

It is essential to keep all strain from the eyes. Many women's eyes suffer much strain from fancy work. Women who are devoted to this sort of "amusement" should work in a good light.

As much care as possible should be taken to protect the eyes from a glare contriving always to have the bright light fall on the work.

When writing let the light fall over the left shoulder, for it is a well-known fact that the pen or pencil casting a shadow on the paper strains the eyes.

Do not lie down to read. This is most injurious. The correct position and arrangement of light is never obtained when reading while lying down. This practice tends to cause headaches, and if the evil result is noticed, the physician will tell you the eyes sooner or later.

Do not look out at the window while on a rapidly moving train. Reading when the train is in motion is not good, but it is less harmful than looking at the panoramic scenery.

If your eyes are weak, you should not be worn at all. A prominent oculist has said that "every dot on a woman's veil is a dollar in his pocket."

Jeweled Buttons

The jeweled buttons that are being used this spring are costly in the extreme and are not now sold by the dozen or half dozen. Some of these buttons are made of silver and set with precious stones, and they are often made to order from specially prepared designs.

Aquamarines, amethysts, garnets and turquoise matrix are favorites for elaborate buttons, while the different colored sapphires are used by the few who order regardless of price. Coral and malachite also lend themselves to such uses.

Such buttons are never sewn on a garment but fasten in with a gold button ring, a screw or a tiny gold safety pin, so that the change to another garment is the matter of a moment.

Nothing harmonizes so well with the fashionable Bordeaux shades the amethyst, and for this reason there is a great demand for this stone.

Malachite set in antique silver makes an ideal button for a blue and green, while the turquoise matrix is adapted for all sorts of blues and grays.

There is nothing better than massaging with cocoa butter for rough skin of the body.

If the service of a professional manicurist are enlisted frequently for the child who bites her finger nails the habit will soon be broken. The trouble is usually brittle nails, that are continually developing jagged edges. Such nails should be kept short.

Dame Fashion's Dictum



A misses' suit of red, blue and black in the military style so popular at present, the suit being of navy blue with bright red cloth used for the vest and to trim the coat. The red on the coat is bordered by a band of black silk military braid, and crossed by black soutache. The cuffs and collar facings are black silk and the buttons of bright gilt.

is legion, but it should be noted that the novelty is more in the development than in any newness of materials. All the old favorites, French and Persian lavans, batistes, mulls, swisses and numerous other soft and beautiful materials, are made use of, in company with an almost-endless yardage of fine laces and exquisite embroderies.

The princess mode lends itself readily to these fabrics, and is to be found in many delightful variations, cleverly modified to suit the different figure types. The jumper or pinaflore model is also successfully expressed in many instances, these however, employing the heavier linens in their making.

Paris is not making many lingerie frocks of essentially lingerie materials this season; but, despite this fact, we on this side of the water go merrily on creating new and beautiful effects for our American girls, with a confidence born of the simple beauty and becomingness of these creations.

Returning dressmakers from their annual trips abroad bring back the tidings that Paris is expressing the lingerie frock in net this season, and colored net, at that. Plain, fine, soft net finds its favor, though some very pretty dresses of figured and dotted net are shown by high class couturiers.

The patterned nets run more to polka dots than floral designs. As a matter of fact, these latter are rarely seen nowadays. In the dotted nets, as in the soft summer silks and mulls, the dots are frequently arranged quite close together and in rows without alternating the dots, as is usually the case, this giving the effect of stripes and checks.

A rather novel feature in point of development in the new lingerie frocks is a robe skirt of French batiste inset with Valenciennes entre deux and finished with a deep foot flounce of blind and English eyelet embrodered joined

Health and Beauty

In many cases a wonderful improvement in the complexion may be obtained by merely washing the face several times a day with the following lotion, leaving it on till it dries: Take half an ounce of glycerine, and mix with it half a pint of orange-flower water. To this add a tablespoonful of powdered borax.

To keep the hair fluffy and free from oil give it an egg shampoo every two weeks. The egg shampoo cannot possibly hurt the hair; the eggs contain sulphur and iron and act as a tonic and hair grower.

A liquid powder that will whiten the neck in effect, is made of one ounce of pure oxide of zinc, one dram of glycerine, four ounces of rose water, and fifteen drops of essence of roses. Dissolve the zinc in enough of the rose water to dissolve. Mingle the essence with the glycerine, adding the remainder of the rose water. Then combine the two mixtures. Apply with a piece of gauze, shaking before using.

Imperial Free Trade

Objects Explained at Meeting Held at Montreal

A meeting was held on Thursday evening, March 28th, in Strathcona Hall, Montreal, to take preliminary steps for organizing a movement in the direction of free trade within the Empire. The chair was taken by Mr. Archibald McGoun, K.C., Mr. Grisdale acting as secretary.

Among those present were Professor Alex. Johnson, LL.D., Henry J. Johnston, John A. Robertson, R. W. McLachlan, George E. Williams, A. A. Hardy, Wm. Palisser, Francis Braidwood, Alex. Robertson, Professor Flux, Letters from Professors Russell E. MacNaughton, John H. Shaw, and a few others were read regretting their inability to attend and promising their support.

The chairman explained the object as follows:

"The idea of taking energetic steps towards securing a greater degree of freedom of trade within the Empire arose from the investigations of the Tariff Commission. A systematic attempt was being made by manufacturers to induce the Minister of Finance to consent to make serious advances in the tariff, and among other things to neutralize the effect of the British preference.

"The British preference, to my mind, was the most important measure in tariff legislation since the ascendancy that had been obtained by the political economists of the Cobden school. It swept away the cobweb of theory which denied the wisdom of making the tariff in any way an instrument of national policy, and which placed fetters upon the freedom of our public men to recognize their national affiliations in shaping the financial policy of the country.

"The original form in which this preference was proposed did not contemplate the formal recognition of nationality as the basis of the preference, although the practical effect was intended to be to grant favors to our friends in the Mother Country who have always admitted us to their markets without artificial restrictions.

Treaties in the Way.

"The existence of a number of treaties stipulating favored nation treatment made it impossible to base the distinction upon anything but national allegiance, and there were two treaties then in existence which made it impossible to grant any favors even to the countries under our own flag. Public opinion, however, would not permit these treaties to stand in the way of such a national movement, and the British government was forced to denounce the Belgian and German treaties which stipulated in favor of these two foreign countries, not only the treatment of the most favored foreign nation, but the treatment of the other countries of our own nation.

"When these two treaties were denounced, the coast was clear to grant a preference to all British countries upon purely national grounds, and it is still impossible to grant favors to any single nation without upsetting practically all the treaties that are in existence with the other nations of the world. Although, however, the British preference is now based upon national grounds, it has also a very solid justification in the generous trade policy that prevails in the Mother Country, which admits all our produce, and indeed the produce of nearly all other countries, free of duty to her markets.

"The strongest arguments in Canada for the adoption of protective duties lay in the fact that it was regarded as a great injustice to the people of Canada that we should admit the manufacturers of the United States into our markets, at very low revenue duties, while they excluded us from competition in their markets by higher protective or prohibitive duties. Whether economic or not, our people made up their mind that this treatment of our people was not fair, and they resolved to put an end to it.

"It might seem, however, that if we were justified in putting high duties on American manufactures because they put them upon ours, we should at the same time have kept our duties low on imports from the Mother Country which admitted us free of duty to her markets. And this would very likely have been done, but for the doctrine of the Cobden school, which forced us to treat imports from all countries alike, and consequently the tariff rates on American imports had to be levied, also on imports from the United Kingdom.

Cobdenism and the Preference.

"This doctrine has been shattered by Mr. Fielding's British preference, and our only complaint is that it has not gone far enough, but that duties have been retained on British imports, not for revenue alone, but for the express purpose of protecting manufacturers from the competition of other British countries.

"The movement we intend to now set on foot is to utterly abolish all these protective duties on foreign imports if we desire. No one joining our movement will be required to hold any particular view upon tariff legislation as against foreign countries. We hope to have the support of those who believe in free trade pure and simple with all countries, but we hope still more to have the support of the great mass of the people who may be willing to retain protective duties against the foreigner, while they will fight for their abolition as against all British countries.

"As far as Canada is concerned there ought to be no difficulty about getting the support of free-traders pure and simple, because if they believe in free trade all round they must consider free trade within the Empire as our first step. For my part, free trade all round is not our ultimate goal; or, at all events the only kind of free trade with the world to which I would favor giving our support would be a tariff under which not only American imports would come into Canada free of duty,

and Canadian exports go into the United States also free of duty, but under which every other country would be admitted into the Canadian market equally free of duty. I will always fight against any tariff that will admit foreign imports free of duty, while duties are collected from other British countries, or a tariff which would charge the slightest fraction less upon foreign imports than upon British.

English Tariff Reform Movement.

"It may be necessary to define our attitude towards what is called the Tariff Reform Movement in the Mother Country, and it is simply this, to mind our own business; to leave the people of the Mother Country perfectly free to adopt tariff reform or not, as they see fit. We shall not make the reduction of our duties conditional upon the imposition of a tariff on the foreign imports into the United Kingdom, but we shall certainly not object to such duties being imposed if the people of the United Kingdom recognize that there is a sound political object to be gained by making a distinction between British countries and foreign, which in their case, can be done only by putting a duty on foreign imports.

"We are not therefore free-traders out and out, because we recognize that it is quite legitimate to make a difference between our own people and foreigners; but on the other hand, we do not propose to wait until such duties are imposed before calling for further reductions in the Canadian tariff against British countries. And we are not what have been called fair-traders, because we do not propose, under any circumstances, to admit foreigners to the benefits of the low tariff, which we shall adopt within the Empire.

"We cannot afford to wait for the reduction of duties on British imports coming into Canada until duties are imposed on foreign imports coming into the United Kingdom, because industries will, under that system, be allowed to grow up in Canada that have no right to exist, unless they can compete on perfectly even terms with every other British country. The longer we delay, the greater hold these industries that cannot exist without protection against the other countries of our own nation must get; therefore, the greater injury will be done to our commerce when the time comes, as come it must, when these duties have to be repealed. It can be easily shown that all the manufacturing industries that are worth having in Canada can maintain themselves in spite of the competition of the other British countries, and as to the face of such competition, we hope to see them brought to a painless death at the earliest possible moment.

A Timely Warning

"I have told my protectionist friends that it might be reasonable to make the reduction of duties upon such goods as are granted to us to give time, and opportunity to those who have either their capital or their labor invested therein to gradually transfer them to other industries of a nature to be permanently more profitable. Some of them resent such a method of treatment, and they would prefer that the reduction should be instantaneous. If they prefer it so we certainly need not object. On this point we may give them their choice, but they must distinctly understand that, if their views prevail, these protective duties are doomed, and we shall proceed in the most inoffensive manner to utterly root out protective duties of this character whether it shall be immediate or gradual is a mere question of detail. What we aim at is to have the people recognize that the great mass of the people in principle and that the necessary measures must be adopted to utterly abolish them. It is on these grounds that we ask members to join this movement, and I am convinced that when the subject has been decently discussed, the great mass of the Canadian people will recognize that ours is the only policy that will stand the test of thorough investigation, and the only policy consistent with the permanent economic interests of the people of Canada.

"There are abundant signs that our views are likely to prevail in the great and growing west. We think we can show that the people of the west have a much greater interest in free trade within the Empire than in free trade with the United States. On this point also the people need no education, and that education it will be the object of our organization to afford.

Names of a Few Supporters

"In the meantime I may give you a list of the names of men who have sent me assurances that they are ready to support the movement we have in view, and you will observe that some at least come from the far west. They are as follows:

Ontario—A. A. Wright, M.P., Renfrew; A. A. Stewart, Brockville; F. J. Old, M.D., Reeve of Port Colborne; W. A. Sangster, publisher of the "British Times"; W. A. Robinson, Canimington; Thomas C. MacBurney, Embro; A. Graham, reeve of Glenora; J. D. Hamilton, Mayor of Meaford; W. W. Stephen, Meaford; John Dalton, Deseronto.

Quebec—A. L. Bonneycastle, Russell; P. W. Shipley, Wesley College, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—John Aasved, Canora; A. Augustine Cullin, Avenue farm, Grenfell; Fred Jones, Swift Current.

British Columbia—Peter Sebastien Mayor of Golden, Walter Clayton, Kimberley.

Nova Scotia—S. J. Hoselien, Dartmouth; Samuel C. Hood, Yarmouth.

New Brunswick—L. A. Dugal, Mayor of Edmonston; G. J. MacNally, M.D., Fredericton.

Montreal—A. A. Hardy, Prof. R. E. MacNaughton, Prof. Alexander Johnson, LL.D.; D. W. Campbell (Elder-Dempster & Co.); F. C. Reynolds, Westmount; Arthur H. Scott, Westmount; L. H. M. Lovekin, F. C. Emberson, Alexander Robertson.

While the above-mentioned have sent their adhesion in writing, a number of others have given verbal assurances of their intention to give the movement their support. It is perfectly well understood that we do not care a straw whether our supporters are taken at the outset from men of light and leading. We will welcome the Prime Minister or the Freshman in the university with equal satisfaction. We intend that our movement shall have

an entirely popular standing, and I am thoroughly convinced that it must grow.

Form of Organization

"The form I would suggest for organization is that we should form as many clubs as possible, every member to be a direct member of the general organization to which he must pay 25 cents. Whatever the local fee charged for membership is to be, the remainder should be under the control of the local club. Every member, as far as possible, should sign a card the size of a post card, which should be forwarded to the general secretary.

"Later on, we may hope to undertake the publication of a monthly or weekly periodical, the subscribers to which should pay fifty cents a year.

"The central committee should keep in active touch with every branch, and should supply them with such literature as can be procured, and with statistical and other information bearing on the question, as soon as our membership is large enough, we should endeavor to use our influence in the selection of candidates for parliament, or in obtaining promises from candidates of all parties that they will endeavor to promote our objects.

"I think we shall be able to get a membership of perhaps 40,000 throughout the Dominion, and we might then be consulted in a choice of members of parliament, and might even put up candidates of our own in constituencies which might apply to us for advice in the matter.

A Sample Letter

Professor Macnaughton's letter was as follows:

"Dear Mr. McGoun—I am extremely sorry not to be able to attend the meeting on 'Free Trade with the Empire,' but I arranged a week ago to leave Montreal for a few days on Thursday afternoon.

"I more regret my unavoidable absence, as there is, I think, a tendency to regard such a proposal as mainly a question between Great Britain and some individual colony; whereas, in my opinion, the real question is a trade issue between the Mother Country and Canada. It is at least equally desirable between the great self-governing colonies.

"Take the case of Australia and Canada. Each of these countries is really an empire in itself, each (owing to differences of climate and season) producing much which the other is in need of; each is becoming increasingly important commercially as well as nationally. Each can only attain the full fruition of its individual powers by the aid and co-operation of the other. It seems to me, therefore, that if a movement which you are inaugurating were to result in nothing more than greater freedom of trade between the Dominion and the Commonwealth, it would be abundantly worth promoting. 'United we stand, divided we fall.'"

Views of Other Supporters

Mr. Palisser, of Lachute, although a protectionist, declared himself in favor of free trade between Great Britain and Canada.

Dr. Alex. Johnson said he was in full sympathy with the movement. He believed there was no greater justification for barriers to intercourse between the United Kingdom and Canada than between Ontario and Quebec. Professor Fleming was sympathetic with the movement so far as the object was to remove obstacles to free trade within the Empire. The only doubt he had was whether it would not tend to weaken Imperial sentiment. We appeared to interfere with the liberty of the Canadian people to formulate their own notions of the interests of the people. Canadians were very jealous of any attempt to interfere with the full control of their tariff.

Mr. McLachlan, as a free trader, was prepared to give his heartiest support to the movement. He believed that it would form a valuable bond to unite the countries of the Empire closer together.

Mr. Williams was entirely in sympathy with the general tenor of the chairman's outline. He inquired whether anything had been put forward as indicating what rate might be regarded as a revenue tariff rate. The chairman replied that it was not possible at the outset to be too precise on such a point. His own investigation made him consider that 15 per cent should be ample as a revenue rate on protective imports. He believed the subject would be to simplify the tariff and reduce the number of classes with which the rates were divided. (Applause.)

Mr. Hardy was strongly in favor of the policy of free trade within the Empire, though he favored a tariff against foreign countries. He had no objection to his subject before the chambre de commerce, which will well received.

A committee was then appointed to arrange for a public meeting in support of the movement, to draw up resolutions and to invite speakers to address it. This committee was composed of the chairman, Mr. McGoun, Messrs. Williams, Robertson, McLachlan, D. W. Campbell, Prof. MacNaughton and Mr. Hardy, with power to add to their numbers.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Abuse of Athletics

The recently published statistics purporting to show that athletes at Yale have been longer-lived than the non-athletic members of their classes are not supported by records in England, in an article on "Exercise and its dangers" by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in Harper's magazine (New York, March). According to Dr. Hutchinson, "muscular effort has been pushed to an extreme both in labor and in voluntary exercise. Overwork is injuring part of our population, and overindulgence in athletics another, and of course, a smaller, part. Professional and business men of the ordinary type exercise moderately, and furnish, so the writer asserts, finer physical types than either the day-laborer or the athlete. Systematic exercise, when prolonged and fatiguing that it is kept up, not from enjoyment, but to 'get up muscle,' Dr. Hutchinson regards as distinctly dangerous. He says: 'In fact, the medical profession is coming generally to regard cold, and high-school athletics, as now practised, as a menace to the health of the community. This was not true in earlier days, when college men took their sport like gentlemen, and the later life-records made by the Oxford and Cambridge varsity crews are still quoted by health-journals. Nowadays, however, the results are widely different; and sufficient data have accumulated in proof thereof. Take, for instance, the data collected by Dr. Hutchinson, in his study of the causes of the deaths among athletes for the years 1905. First, of all the 123 athletes

Wars of the Future

Sir Hiram Maxim Says They'll Be Fought in the Air

"The wars of the future will be fought in the air. The chief weapon used will undoubtedly be the torpedo in the nature of an aerial torpedo. This is inevitable, and it will come about soon. And the first man to discover and to perfect a navigable aerial torpedo will change the coloring of the map of the whole world."

"These were the weighty words uttered by that eminent authority, Sir Hiram Maxim, with whom the writer recently discussed the warfare of the future.

If there is nothing more awful than the realization of war, there are few subjects more fascinating to contemplate in the abstract, and to speculate upon, than the potentialities of science when applied to wholesale slaughter.

It is hard to imagine that any "progress" can be made in the development of the awful engines of destruction which exist today, that there is any possibility of improvement which can render their efficiency more terrible. One cannot conceive, for instance, how a Maxim gun, capable of dealing death, at a distance at which it can hardly be seen, to possibly hundreds of men at a minute, could be well improved upon.

Impossible, would it be for the student to suppose that science has exhausted her infernal expedients, or that we shall have long to wait for new and improved "resources of civilization."

It was consideration of the deadlock which would appear to have been reached in the matter of the aerial torpedo, that led the writer to seek out Sir Hiram Maxim. A not unnatural curiosity to glean an inkling of the direction from which scientists anticipate "progress," if any, must also be admitted.

The inventor of the Maxim gun permits himself to dogmatize upon this question. There are, he says, certain limitations imposed upon engineers by Nature, and so far as guns are concerned, we are concerned, these limitations have been nearly, if not quite, reached. He maintains that we have arrived at the point when mere mechanical ingenuity can do no more.

Practically the only improvements which could usefully take place in the construction of guns necessitate the discovery of a new metal or substance vastly different from anything known today.

There is not the least doubt, declares the inventor, that now, having practically exhausted nature's resources in the matter of guns, we must look to another field of operation, and must turn to the use of dynamite bombs or other powerful explosives, over the whole face of the earth. It was in this connection that referring to a large globe of the world which stood on his elbow, the veteran specialist made the words which form the text of this article.

As he warned to the subject, Sir Hiram contrasted the conditions which now prevail with those which we may expect once the conquest of the air has been effected. Nowadays, he pointed out, if Great Britain wanted to bombard Boston, for instance, she would send out perhaps three men-of-

war to undertake the task. Each of these would be worth £1,000,000. In a couple of hours' bombardment they might effect £1,000,000 worth of damage. At the end of that time their guns would be sending shells "head-over-heels, as one throws a club, all over the place." Perhaps a few cruisers might then come up with the guns, and your battleships would stand a good chance of being captured or sunk. In this case, "it would cost you, roughly, three millions of money to do £1,000,000 worth of damage to your opponent." The large guns of the navy says Sir Hiram, are worn out and shoot erratically at long distances, and have been fired from them.

Look on the other hand, at the havoc which will be wrought by the aerial torpedo when it comes. Imagine the state of a town which is attacked by half a dozen mechanical monsters out of reach, in the heavens, which are dropping into it dynamite bombs, each one, perhaps, capable of wrecking whole districts. Defence or retaliation of any sort will be utterly impossible, and the cost of wiping out a town will be inconsiderable as compared with the expense of present-day warfare.

According to Sir Hiram Maxim, the invention indicated is inevitable. "We have already," he says, "demonstrated the possibility of aerial navigation, and have eliminated most of the serious obstacles which militated against its practicality in the past. We have proved that we can fly in the way of initial knowledge and data, and in a word, it is now only a question of experiments."

Even more disquieting is the prognostication, delivered with almost equal certainty, as to the nation which will be the first to solve the problem. That time has gone by. "We still have the men who know most of the subject, and who have experimented for years. Not unnaturally, however, they are, in most cases, unable and unwilling to incur the enormous financial outlay necessary. Now, when Britishers are just slacking off for want of encouragement and assistance, the Germans under the special patronage of the Kaiser, are hard at work upon the problem, and may be the first to display their characteristic tenacity and ingenuity until useful results are attained. The government of the fatherland will, in the matured opinion of Sir Hiram Maxim, see that no money is spared, and the best scientific and mechanical brains in the land be requisitioned and employed in a herculean attempt to wrest from nature the secret, first possession of which will make Germany absolute mistress of the world.

Bad as they are, the horrors of war are nothing to what even now they might be made. Scientists have already more deadly weapons at hand, which they have no intention of using, than any of the destructive machines in use. By way of illustration, Sir Hiram Maxim mentioned that though poison gases are not supposed to be used by civilized nations, they could very easily be made if necessary. Indeed, he even told the writer of a method by which it would be possible to kill every living creature on a battleship by exploding a single shell on board.—London Mail.

who died during the year, 78 died from injuries received, and only 50 from disease—a huge inherent mortality to begin with. But the nature of the diseases which caused the 50 natural deaths is even more significant. For, contrary to popular impression, death-rate from infectious diseases, among these picked specimens, these prizes of their clubs and colleges, was nearly double that of the other adult males of the community. For comparison, Dr. Hutchinson set out the deaths that year among the policy-holders in one to four large insurance companies, who were all adult males of about the same social condition as the athletes. The contrast is so striking that I shall put the figures in parallel columns:

Deaths in 1904 Due to Infectious Diseases	Policy holders.	Athletes
Pneumonia	10.4	14
Tuberculosis	13	14
Typhoid fever	6	8
Cerebrospinal meningitis	0	18
Totals	29.4	54

"In non-infectious diseases likely to be due to strain the contrast is even more striking, especially when we recall the probable higher average age of the policy-holders. In connection with the fact that these diseases are far more frequent in later life:

Deaths in 1905 Due to Infectious Diseases	Policy holders.	Athletes
Heart diseases	4	16
Kidney Diseases	6	10
Totals	12	26

"In short athletes are, according to these figures, two and one half times as liable to cardiac diseases, sixty per cent more liable to diseases of the kidney, and three times as liable to die of the three main infectious diseases of adult life—pneumonia, consumption and typhoid—than the average of their fellows. Instead of increasing their power of resistance to disease, their boasted training has apparently reduced it.

In the writer's judgment the ideal type of athlete is no ideal type, but rather a necessary evil, inseparable from our competitive system of athletics. The trouble, he thinks, lies in ignorance of the real aim of bodily training which should be to develop not the muscles, but the heart and the nervous system. He goes on:

"It is quality of muscular effort that counts rather than quantity. So long as muscular effort is strengthening the heart and developing the nervous system and increasing the appetite, it is doing good; beyond that it is physiologically valueless, often harmful, and of no advantage to it."

"It is not difficult to determine where the dividing line falls. In fact, we have an instinct for the purpose. So long as exercise gives us pleasure, exhilaration, and is doing us good. When we cease to enjoy it, it is either neutral or harmful physically. The athlete will, and the day-laborer must, persist far beyond this line—and die early in consequence. A reasonable amount of non-enjoyable exercise is, of course, perfectly consistent with health, but of no advantage to it."

"All men in vigorous health enjoy exercise in some form; and most la-

bors within certain limits, enjoy their work, taking a pleasure and a pride in it. Whether it be the exhilaration of the four-mile-an-hour swing, up hill and down dale; the dash and smash of the tennis court; the clatter and whistle of the broadsword; the swing and bite of the axe; the swift force of the scythe; the crunch of the spade under the foot; the heave and swing of the pitchfork—there is a positive pleasure in vigorous exertion. In fact in the last analysis, pleasure consists in responding to stimuli, doing things, easily, with a sense of reserve force of power to spare. To put it in another way, physically profitable exercise must partake of the nature of play. Nature nowhere shows a subtler wisdom than in the play instinct. The baby, like the fabled bear cub, is born a shapeless lump mentally and played into shape.

"In fine, development to be healthful must be symmetrical. You can not profitably develop the body apart from the mind, or the mind apart from the body, or either part from the 'sense' in us for conduct, the sense in us for beauty. The training which will develop the most vigorous, the most highly resisting physique, will also develop the clearest mind and the most beautiful body."

Here and There

Policeman Jones, the Leeds constable artist, whose works have been approved by the Royal Academy, has on view at the spring exhibition of pictures in Leeds, which was opened recently by the deputy lord mayor, a picture of a policeman, "A Busy Day," which has already met with the warm encomiums of both art critics and the general public.

David McBurnie, a scholar at the Cumberland village school of Blackford, near Carlisle, Eng., has just entered upon his seventh year of attendance, during which he has been never absent, never late. As the boy has to walk five miles a day to and from his home, it is calculated that during this period he has walked 7,500 miles in order to reach a school.

The death is announced of Mr. John Finnie, the doyen of Liverpool fists, who was born in Aberdeen seventy-seven years ago. Mr. Finnie, whose pictures were well known and eagerly sought after, commenced his career with the rough training of a house painter, afterwards settling in Glasgow as a painter of clock faces. For 41 years he was head of the Liverpool Art school.

An ancient Border marriage custom has been revived at Lauder, Berwickshire, Eng., after it had fallen into disuse for many years. The reel, a basked used by fishwives for carrying their catch, was placed on the bridegroom's shoulders and the crowd of creelers threw stones into it until the bride publicly kissed her husband. This the bride did very promptly, and her intended groom was released.

The Isle of Wight county council has unanimously decided to support the scheme for the unification and electrification of all railways in the island, with a view to improve travelling facilities and reduce fares.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

British Columbia Coast Service

FOR VANCOUVER—S. S. Princess Victoria, daily 1 a. m.; leaves Vancouver daily 1 p. m.

FOR SEATTLE—S. S. Princess Beatrice, 8:30 a. m.; leaves Seattle 11:30 p. m., daily except Monday.

FOR WEST COAST—S. S. Queen City, 1st, 7th and 14th for Clayoquot, Mosquito Harbor and way ports; 20th for Quatsino, Cape Scott and way ports.

FOR NORTHERN B. C.—S. S. Tees, 1st and 5th of each month.

FOR SKAGWAY—S. S. Princess May, April 18 and 28.

CANADIAN - AUSTRALIAN LINE—R. M. S. Moana, April 26.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN—R. M. S. Empress of Japan, April 15.

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ATLIN AND
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GOLDFIELDS.

TO DAWSON, ATLIN, FORTY-MILE AND LOWER YUKON RIVER POINTS. The only way to reach the above points is via THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE from Skagway. The route is operated by the White Pass and Yukon Route, which connects with the Great Northern Railway at Skagway. For full particulars apply to J. H. ROGERS, Traffic Mgr., Vancouver, B. C.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. Under the power contained in 4 several mortgages dated respectively 10th April, 1900; 6th June, 1900; 13th November, 1902; and 14th January, 1903; and registered in the Victoria Land Registry Office in Charge Books, Vol. 15, at Fol. 483; No. 288D and Fol. 537; No. 400D; and Fol. 16, Fol. 37, No. 284 and Fol. 197, etc., the mortgagees, respectively, the mortgages offered for sale by tender the following freehold hereditaments, viz:

1. A valuable property situate on the south side of Yates street, having a frontage of 43 feet 6 inches x 120 feet, more or less, and containing thereon upon occupation of Pithers & Weller, as tenants, being part of city lot 190.

2. Lot and buildings at the corner of Store street and Cormorant, being 90 feet 6 inches on Store street x 60 feet on Cormorant, and a depth at the rear from Cormorant street of 100 feet, more or less, comprising 3 stores with rooms above and a saloon, the same being lot 193, Victoria City.

3. Land and buildings at the corner of Government and Cormorant streets, containing 4 stores, saloon and other rooms, and having a frontage on Government street of 49 feet 12 inches, and on Cormorant street of 120 feet 2 inches, with a depth on the west part thereof from Cormorant street of 100 feet, more or less, being part of city lot 533 and 534, Victoria City.

4. Lot 129, Block 10, Hillside Extension of Work Estate, Victoria City, with dwelling house, being 32 Fourth street.

5. Part of lot 1261, Victoria City, with the westerly 33 feet on Johnson street by the depth of said lot, with brick building.

Separate tenders are invited for the purchase of the above property, and the same to be sent in sealed envelopes, marked "Tender for" etc., to the undersigned on or before 2:30 p.m. of the 15th inst. The vendors reserve the right to refuse to accept all or any tender.

POOLEY, LEXTON & POOLEY,
Chancery Chambers, Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitors for the Vendors.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS. Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices, and with first class stock and workmanship.

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B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD
44 Yates Street

LAND REGISTRY ACT. In the matter of an application for a duplicate certificate of title to lot 71, Springfield Estate, (Map 52B.) Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to above land, issued to Anton Hillman Olsson on the 14th day of November, 1901, and numbered 7335.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Land Registry Officer, Victoria, B. C., this 20th day of March, 1907.

NOTICE. In the Matter of the Estate of Jacob Heek, Deceased, (date of Mayne Island, B. C.) Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 24th day of April, 1907, to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned, duly verified, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay the same forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 23rd day of March, 1907.

DRABER JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
20 Hudson Street, Victoria, B. C.
Solicitors for Harry Georson and William Deacon, Executors.

Lever's Y-Z (Vase Head) Disinfectant Soap. Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. Leaves Victoria 7:30 p.m. S. S. Umatilla, City of Puebla or Senator, April 15th, 20th, 25th, 30th, May 5th, 10th, 15th, respectively. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

EXCURSION ROUND THE SOUND EVERY FIVE DAYS. Alaska Excursion June 14th, 28th, July 12th, 16th, 20th, August 5th.

FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

Gardening Pointers

Among the hardy ferns are varieties greatly differing in size and form, from a hair-like creeping stem bearing a few simple mosslike leaves, to the vigorous growing plants with large leaves, attaining a height of two or three feet. Ferns are interesting and extremely beautiful, especially when grown as specimen plants or in combination with other plants. The varying conditions in which the different specimens succeed is remarkable. Many of them require a warm temperature while others do well in cool and shady places.

Of the four thousand species of ferns not more than about 40 specimens are suited to outdoor culture in ordinary soils and situations. These specimens can be planted in beds, borders or rockeries, or in the foreground of a shrubbery. As most of them require a somewhat shady place, they are especially useful for filling in places where grass and other light-loving plants cannot grow. Perfect drainage is required. The soil should have leaf mould in it, or decayed peat or well decayed sod will answer.

Hardy ferns are best planted in the spring, but they can be planted in the summer, if the fronds or leaves are cut back, making it easier for the plants to establish themselves before the winter sets in. From his florist the amateur gardener can obtain cuttings of varieties most suitable for soil and climate in his vicinity. In the winter the ferns should be given protection, with a covering of leaves, hay or straw.

Hotbeds

To the amateur gardener a hotbed is most useful. In it he can sow seed of his lettuce, radishes and other vegetables, as well as his favorite annuals and perennials. The danger of frostbite to exposed plants is over; and when the unexperienced neighbor is planting his seed in the garden proper, the hotbed owner will have well established seedlings to set out, and will have flowers and vegetables a week or more before his neighbor. The hotbed is nothing but a board edged pit in which there is fermenting manure 3 or 4 feet wide by 6 feet in length. At night the glass may be covered with boards or straw mats for protection. The frame may be of 1-inch boards, which should be a foot wide at one end and eighteen inches wide at the other, so as to give the glass a slope enabling the water to run off. If thicker boards are used the frame will be heavier and more lasting.

Horse manure is best for hotbeds. It should be collected a short time before using and turned once or twice. It should then be packed from one to three feet deep, two feet wider and longer than the sash, and the frame should then be set on the manure. Four or five inches of soil should then be placed inside the frame on the manure, which should be well firmed. The frame may then be covered with the glass. The temperature within the frame will rise for a few days and then become cooler. When it is about 90 degrees seeds may be planted or young plants set in the bed.

The season for hotbeds varies with latitude and purpose. For most purposes it may best be made in the latter part of February or the first of March.

It is sometimes the practice to dig a pit and fill it with manure, so that the bottom of the bed is even with the top of the ground. There is danger that the pit will be filled with water.

Too much cannot be said to encourage the planting of hardy shrubs to decorate home grounds. Great ignorance prevails concerning the varieties which are most adapted to the climate of the extreme northern part of the United States. The varieties given hereafter are chosen as being among the best for the amateur and usually procurable from all nurserymen.

The lilac is early blooming and remains green in northern latitudes long after many other deciduous shrubs have shed their leaves. In May its tresses of fragrant blossoms give evidence that summer is near. From the common lilac, which should be in every garden, there have been produced more than 150 varieties, of which the following are of the finest: Ludwig Spath, purple; Dr. Lindley, large, purple; Charles X., rose color; Marie Le-Grave, white; Rouen, feathery white; Persian and Japan tree lilac.

Bush honeysuckles are strong, hardy shrubs which bloom early and in profusion. Among the brightest red or orange berries. Among the choicest varieties may be mentioned: Grandiflora, pink flowers; grandiflora alba, white; splendens, dark red; Oriental, large, very attractive fruit.

Spiraea are among the most satisfactory shrubs. All season the foliage is delicate and the habit of the shrub is graceful. It is perfectly hardy and easy of culture. Varieties: Van Houttei, white and queen of them all; arguta, early dwarf habit, white; mongolica, white; lanceolata, white, blooms in June; mollis, double flower, paniculata rosea, rose colored; golden, yellow foliage, very effective in groups.

Larkspurs and Delphiniums

The larkspurs are useful and perennial plants. The boldness of the plant and the beauty of the flowers will always attract attention. They are effective when planted in beds or masses in front of shrubs. In color the flowers range from palest to deepest blue, and include pink, red and white, but rarely yellow.

The culture of larkspur is very simple. They will thrive in almost any good garden soil and in almost any situation. The perennial kinds should be propagated from seed sown early in the fall. In the spring young seedlings which have been kept during the winter in a cold frame in 2-inch or 3-inch pots, should be available, and should be set out two or three feet apart in rich soil, in a sunny exposure. Perennial larkspurs may also be propagated by taking up an old plant and dividing its roots. A well established bed will remain in condition longer if the plants are dug up and replanted every three or four years. The roots or young seedlings may be obtained from most florists. Grandiflorum, hybridum and formosum are the best varieties.

Seeds of the annual varieties may be sown in beds or borders in spring or fall, preferably the latter, so germination may take place in early spring. As the seedlings grow they should be transplanted to light, rich soil, where they will grow rapidly. The so-called annuals are really hardy biennials, but because they bloom the first season they are treated as annuals. Two successive flower crops may be had the same season from the same plants if the faded flower stems of the first crop are removed. Among the best varieties are: Jacals, which grows from 14 to 18 inches high, and has graceful spreading branches; and grandiflorum.

tanned the skin of the King of Prussia to cover his famous book.

The army fought for years without any change in the Comte's habits. Solitary, always silent, always reading, the marriage of Napoleon and Marie Louise, the birth of the King of Rome and the festivals in Paris left him unmoved.

Sword in hand, firmly seated upon a mare worth a thousand crowns, bred in his stud for the wars, he interrupted his silence only at the capture of Witepsk and Smolensk, where his idea of tactics was summed up in the shout: "Charge!"

He was no longer in the guard, but commanded a regiment of cuirassiers under the orders of Caulaincourt.

At Moscow, on the 8th of December Montbrun having proposed to attack a fort of eighty cannon and being killed, the emperor sent Caulaincourt with his division which contained Ponsonnard's regiment. At the first command the cuirassiers, with lowered heads, howling like dogs, leaped toward the walls, drove out the enemy and dropped into the interior of the fort.

But when they looked around them, Ponsonnard was missing. He was in the hospital, dangerously injured by a bursting shell.

The litter had been placed under a shed of planks, erected in five minutes. The surgeon sent Caulaincourt his case of instruments, standing by the side of a captain sent by the emperor.

"An operation is necessary," Ponsonnard opened his eyes and spoke, which was an event. "Chabert—I want the trooper Chabert."

A man went out and brought him. The colonel had closed his eyes. "Have you the Phalaris?"

"Yes, colonel, I took it from your holsters when you fell."

"The man went up to his colonel. And grave, satisfied with being obeyed, Monsieur de Vauconsant gave two orders in succession."

"Do your duty, sir," he said to the surgeon. "Read," to the soldier.

Then the two men began. The surgeon cut open the colonel's shoulder with a stroke of his knife, and the soldier, stiff as if he were on parade, with his feet close together, began to read:

"In the battle of the Exiles, in 1747 the Marquis de Brienne, Col. d'Artois, having had an arm carried away, went back to the palace, saying, 'I have another left for the King's service,' and he was killed."

"Are you suffering?" asked the surgeon.

"My name is De Vauconsant," said the colonel. Then, looking at the soldier, he said: "Go on."

"An officer, Monsieur de Belconson, noticed that a personage of high rank, while climbing the breach of Masetrieh, had fallen flat and held out his right hand to help him. At this moment a bullet carried away his arm. Without a tremor he held out his left hand, raised his chief, then fell lifeless."

The surgeon, annoyed by the reading said impatiently:

"This man is troublesome."

"Go on!" ordered the colonel imperiously.

The knife plunged into the flesh. The colonel's face blanched, but he turned to the cuirassier:

"Keep on reading."

The man continued:

"English vessels were trying to destroy a battery on the Ile de Re. A captain, seeing his son slain by a shot, turned to his commander: 'God had given me this only child. He has just taken him from me; but that does not prevent going on with our work.' Just as he finished a second shot passed through the ranks, and the father joined the son."

"What progress have you made, sir?" asked the prostrate colonel.

"I shall finish immediately," stammered the surgeon.

The wounded man's breast, streaming with blood, was heaving violently. Nothing was heard except the faint sound of the little saw and the monotonous voice of the soldier:

"The old Marquis de Riverseine of the royal armies wore a wooden leg. A bullet carried it away while he was reconnoitering a post. 'The cannon,' he said, 'wanted to take away my leg, but I cheated it this time. For I have another one in my baggage.' But he died the shot had cut too high."

"Monsieur de Vauconsant is famous for his quietness, said the surgeon in a low tone. At that moment the colonel made an effort to rise, his face grew very white

Fuel for Gas Engines

Since the passage of the measures removing the internal revenue tax on denatured alcohol, little has been done toward bringing this fuel into the market as a competitor of gasoline. This is somewhat surprising to many who erroneously believed that the price was all that hindered alcohol from taking the place of gasoline; but to motor manufacturers and others acquainted with the limitations of alcohol it is entirely logical. Alcohol, vaporized and mixed with air in proper proportion to form a completely burning gas, burns slowly as compared with gasoline vapor. The combustion is to show that it will continue throughout the power stroke of a moderate speed motor, and even after the exhaust valve has opened the gas may emerge burning. This means a waste of heat, and heat is energy. According to a well known authority, Dugald Clerk, the thermal efficiency of a fuel that burns throughout the stroke is diminished one-half.

All automobile motors are relatively fast-running machines, and though they may be made to run on alcohol and develop a fair degree of power at low speeds, at high speeds a great deal of fuel is wasted, and the power generated is small compared to the consumption. To use alcohol advantageously the engine speed must be low and the compression high. Stationary alcohol motors, running at 300 revolutions per minute or less, and highly compressing the charge, have given excellent results, but these are not the conditions in automobile motors now built. A slow-running, heavy motor is impracticable for automobile work, and in any case extensive alterations would entail more trouble and expense than the advantages gained by using alcohol would warrant. But though motor changes are practically out of the question, modifications of the fuel are not, and a new method of using alcohol, developed from the idea of altering the characteristics of alcohol without impairing its fuel value, has been devised and patented Dec. 25, 1906, by F. W. Barker and Thomas L. White, of New York.

Briefly, the Barker-White system consists in vaporizing alcohol in a carburetor of the ordinary gasoline type and passing the vapor mixed with the proper volume of air, through calcium carbide. Commercial alcohol always contains water, usually about 10 per cent, which is absorbed by the carbide liberating acetylene gas, and the gas mixes with the alcohol vapor and air and is carried into the cylinder. Acetylene gas and air form a highly explosive mixture, which, as experiments have shown, is too quick and powerful in its action for internal combustion motors, and will stand very little compression before igniting spontaneously. These qualities are just the opposite of those of alcohol vapor. The admixture of a certain proportion of acetylene gas, therefore

and smiling, stretched to his full length upon the litter, he seemed asleep.

The soldier's head dropped. "At the siege of Namur, in 1692, the Comte de Castelnau, who was near Louis XIV in the attack on a fortification, received a musket ball in the breast. The sound of the shot was heard and the monarch asked if anyone was wounded: 'I think,' said the young man, smiling, 'that something grazed me.' An hour after a courier came to the King to report the result of the wound, and could find only the words—"

As it was the end of the page the soldier turned the leaf.

"He is dead," said the surgeon. "He is dead," read the cuirassier. And he shut the little book.

A Sufficient Explanation

A recent incident in Australia is related as showing how watchful a politician must be in this censorious age. Among other accounts of a dead-end nature on the books of the Westralia railway was one setting forth that Miss Peacock had been franked over the lines to the value of \$35, and instantly there was wide demands

tends to counteract the sluggish combustion of the alcohol and to make it more easily ignited. By adding sufficient acetylene, alcohol vapor can be made to burn as rapidly as gasoline vapor or even more rapidly up to the limits of safety and desirability. With a high percentage of acetylene the explosions become sharp and quick, like dynamite, and produce a ringing sound that is characteristic of acetylene ignited in a gas engine. The quantity of acetylene in the mixture is regulated by varying the percentage of water in the alcohol. Tests have shown that 18 per cent of water, by volume, is sufficient to generate the proportion of acetylene gas required to give a mixture about equal in its effect to gasoline vapor, as indicated by diagrams taken with a manograph.

Another advantage in this system is that the water in the alcohol is removed, which, if carried over with the vapor, tends to pit and corrode the valves and cylinder walls. Tests of the new fuel have shown that this trouble is eliminated. The tests were made in New York by Joseph Tracy, who in everyday life is a consulting engineer, but is better known as a driver of racing machines. A single-cylinder water-cooled De Dion engine was used, and its output absorbed by a dynamo feeding incandescent lamps. The alcohol is first sprayed in an ordinary gasoline carburetor and mixed with air in the usual way. This mixture passes to the carbide cylinder, having a wire netting for the support of a layer of ordinary lamp carbide. The spray of alcohol and air are thrown downward on the carbide, and pass through to the supply pipe, the end of which opens from the carbide chamber under the netting.

The gas formed is called by the inventors "alkoethine," and is believed to have some interesting characteristics that have not as yet been worked out. This motor can be started cold on alkoethine, there being no need to first warm up the engine by running on gasoline, as with pure alcohol. Owing to the volume of air present in the carbide chamber the motor would ordinarily have to be turned by hand a number of times before the gas would fill the space; so that the expedient was adopted of throwing a little alcohol and water on the carbide. The gas thus generated being at once taken into the cylinder, makes starting possible with a single turn of the crank.

Exact quantitative tests have not been made, so that it is not possible to state definitely the comparative cost of running a motor on alkoethine; but it is estimated that if alcohol were procurable at the price of gasoline—say 25 cents a gallon—a motor would run on alkoethine at the same cost as gasoline. Carbide costs something less than 4 cents a pound in 100-lb. lots, but it increases the fuel value of the gas more than enough to offset its expense.—The Iron Age.

about it. People wanted to know why Sir Alexander Peacock's daughter was given these privileges. Sir Alexander himself, a former Premier of Victoria, was very much hurt when he heard of the matter, and hastened to assure the Westralia government, firstly, that if his daughter had appeared in Westralia, it was entirely without his sanction; secondly, if she had made claims upon the Westralia railway shield and done it without his authority; thirdly, that never during his long political career had he asked his own side, let alone any other, to extend dead-heading privileges to a daughter of his; and fourthly, and finally, he had no daughter, and never had a daughter. —Boston Transcript.

Prospective Employer—"Your parents left you something when they died, did they not?"

"Boy—" "Oh, yes, sir."

Employer—"And what did they leave you, my boy?"

Boy—"An orphan, sir."

"From a grammatical standpoint," said the fair maid with the lofty forehead, which do you consider correct, "I had rather go home" or "I would rather go home?"

"Neither," promptly responded the young man. "I'd much rather stay here."

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ORDERS RECEIVED AT
THE COLONIST OFFICE

THE COLONIST LEADS FOR NEWS

The Colonel's Plutarch

The following is a translation from the French of George d'Esparsant.

Comte Ponsonnard de Vauconsant, appointed second lieutenant under the command of Col. Prince d'Issembourg at the time Napoleon, wishing to utilize the old nobility formed two regiments from the prisoners of Austerlitz was promoted to the rank of major for his splendid charge at Jena, and in 1807 at Eylau, where he had fought superbly, like a man who behaved on the battlefield as if he were in a tennis court, the emperor made him Colonel of Dragons in his Guards.

He was a tall man, scarred from ear to ear, bronzed till he was the color of bricks, active, passionately fond of fine horses, but so taciturn that one would suppose he had lost his tongue or, imprisoned in the tower of some castle, had spent his youth in the companionship of the dead. He was heard to speak only on days of battle, and even then, from the moment of dashing forward amid the smoke on his warhorse, he hurried only one word through the masses of men: "Charge!"

"The emperor alone had power to move this hermit. When he and his horse had returned from the tumult, the former stained with blood, the latter covered with mud, he said in the presence of the staff:

"Ponsonnard, seems to have chased the foe today."

"Brought the pack to the death, your majesty!"

"Well, Monsieur l'Emigre, do you recognize it," said Comte Ponsonnard. "but I do not salute it."

After the battle of Eylau Napoleon asked:

"And what do you love?"

"My country, sire, which you represent—"

"Provisionally," interrupted the emperor in a sharp tone. "Ah! Monsieur de Vauconsant how I value this frankness, and what a general you would make!"

"The commission," said Ponsonnard bluntly.

"Not so fast! The devil! A general, who is a friend of Comte d'Artois!"

So Monsieur de Vauconsant, for whose conversion the emperor hoped, had remained a colonel.

This man who was never heard to speak except when shot was flying, and who seemed to care for nothing except sword strokes and fine horses, was considered an eccentric fellow, almost a madman. Besides, Monsieur de Vauconsant, though admiring their bravery, despised the officers of the empire—Ney, son of the cooper, Soult, son of a peasant; Murat, son of an inn-keeper; Lannes, son of a groom.

Utterly ashamed of the blustering of the English, the little supper parties of Louis XVII, and the chatter of the emigres, he had sought the service and traversed Europe under Napoleon's banner. Far from popular with his comrades, but greatly loved by Napoleon, he marched to death as directly as if he were marching toward God. Cannon balls had never seen his back, and when he entered the enemy's ranks he never changed his place un-

til his square was mowed down.

The colonel had one other passion, reading. He carried his library with him, in a single cover of moderate size, placed in one of his saddle holsters, while beside the watch fires the veterans were talking to the conscripts, but also for other ideas or ideas, with his mustache in his book turn as ever.

"Who is that trying to fix something in his head like that?" asked the recruits.

"He's a man of education and worth who hasn't his equal in the guards for routing the Austrians, and especially the Prussian, whom I don't count, for a reason."

"But he never talks."

"No use in talking, since he fights."

It was the day after Wagram and the colonel had indeed fought, not only for his native land, which was natural, but also for other ideas or ideas, first, God, then the king. So he had done his duty treble. In a charge three hands are worth more than one.

"Here he comes," said the men.

It was he, solemn as a priest, with his hands held high, steadily reading his little book.

"There's some one who is the soldier's friend, in spite of his titles."

"You're right," said a corporal, "this colonel of the old nobility is the friend of every soldier who is ready to be killed for the emperor in various battles, but I'd like to know what there is on his paper. Pictures?"

"No, it's a letter from his wife."

Another, probably better informed, was about to give his opinion, but the colonel was passing very near them and he was silent.

Ponsonnard had raised his head, lowered his book and was calmly, almost sternly from the intensity of his gaze, looking at the men.

"You have fought well," he said slowly, as if the words hurt him; "I thank you."

A little thrill of emotion ran through the group from the first soldier to the last. The colonel went on.

"Adjutant Drouhin?"

"In the hospital," said a voice.

"Chaberton?"

"In the hospital."

"Trochu?"

"In the hospital."

"Hennerick?"

"In hospital."

"The three men killed?"

"In a ditch, behind the equipage."

"You others, health?"

"Fine, colonel; thank you."

"Soup?"

"Good."

"That's well; good evening."

And continuing his walk, he lowered his head, raised his elbows and began to read again, while the men whispered.

"Did you see his paper?"

"No."

"I did. It's a book at least a hundred years old."

It was midnight. A distant drum was heard. The dragons stretched themselves beside the fire and fell asleep, dreaming that their colonel had

Warm Weather and Spring Medicine

Warm weather is sure to bring out the hidden poisons, germs and seeds of disease that have accumulated in the blood and system, caused by the eating of rich and heavy foods, during the long winter months. The blood becomes thick and sluggish, and causes that tired, listless, dull, all-gone-no-ambition-don't-care-to-work feeling. The cleansing, blood-purifying action of

Burdock Blood Bitters

Will drive out all the poisonous and decaying matter from the system, and put you into shape to withstand the approaching warm weather

Used for Years

Mr. Ambrose Logan, Smith's Falls, Ont., writes: "We have used Burdock Blood Bitters in our family for years as a Spring Medicine, and find it cannot be beat. I can recommend it highly, and would advise any person not feeling well to use it."

Tired and Weary

Mrs. Gideon J. Hamacher, New Dundee, Ont., writes: "I took your Burdock Blood Bitters for my stomach. I was very much bothered with it one spring, and was tired and weary all the time, and did not feel like working at all, but after taking the medicine I felt all right again."